INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 32-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 6 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
9 Feb.	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Nadora * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1 29		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About			
1929.			
3rd Feb.	*Mirzapore ..		Straits China and Japan.
15th "	Malwa ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..		Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..		Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..		Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..		Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
6th Feb.	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th "	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.
8th "	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
9th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
11th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
13th "	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 "	5 "
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 "
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 "
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 "	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	3000	....	@6 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 "

* Do not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 Feb.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 "	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Feb.	27 Feb.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3. 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manilas	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.
TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.
NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Rameswam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

A Sure Cure
for
Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
The Atank Nigrah Pills
For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Chronicle.

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DAILY EDITION.

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Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Energetic, Honest CANVASSERS for a newly established soap factory. Apply Box No. 2240 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1445

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER:—Preferably Mechanical as well as Electrical. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 2236 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1436

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a HEAD JOBBER, who can both erect Spinning Machinary from Blow Room to Bundling Press including Waste-Plant and direct spinning of counts from one to thirty and upwards. Applicants should state their caste, age qualifications and salary expected and submit copies of testimonial and certificates, if any Apply Box No. 2239 Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31744

MATRIMONIAL

AN Educated respectable young Ceylonese desires Correspondence with educated and respectable young Indian Ladies Apply 2238 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1440

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.
A

LOANS.

TO LEND—An amount uptill Rs twenty thousands on mortgage of good immovable property, having good margin. Apply Box No. 2241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R1441

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31578

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.
M R1391

MEDICAL

MADANKAMESWAR LEHAM.—A boon to the weak and the Impotent. Improves Vigor, Strength and Manhood. Cures heat, and diabetes, gives wonderful effects. 2 Tins enough. 20 Tolas tin—Rs. 1-4-0. V. P. extra. P. C. A. CO., Ayurvedic Samaj Peridepi. Nellore Dt., M. P.
M R1356

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

TO TIMBER PURCHASES.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, Utilisation Division, U.P., Bareilly.
31742

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON 11th February, 1929, the offices of Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld.—"Textile Mills", "Spring Mills", "Dye Works" and Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., will be Transferred to NEVILLE HOUSE, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. All Communications therefore should be Addressed at THIS ADDRESS.
31731

NOTICE

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEERING SUPERVISORS.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that the examination for the posts of Engineering Supervisors will be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th June, 1929, instead of in March 1929, as previously notified. No fresh application will, however, be entertained.

D. BANERJI, Postmaster-General, Bombay.
31722

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BURMA CORPORATION, LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been received for the issue of a duplicate Share Certificate on the grounds that the original Certificate No. 3464 representing fifty fully paid shares of Rupees ten each numbered 7054941 to 7054990 in Burma Corporation, Limited, registered in the name of Jamiatram Chintamani Joshi, of Central Bank of India, Rangoon, with Form of Transfer signed in blank attached thereto, has been LOST.

Any person in possession of such lost Share Certificate and/or Form of Transfer is requested to communicate with Burma Corporation, Limited, P. O. Box No. 801, Rangoon, within 30 days from this date.

HENRY PONSFORD, Secretary.

Dated, 29th January, 1929.
31750

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of Latrines and Urinals at Chunam Kiln Street, Parel, will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 14th day of February, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Special Engineer, D. W.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th Feb., 1929.
31754

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS & FORMS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender giving particulars of the approximate quantities and the description of books and forms required and the conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10|- per form which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Printed Books and Forms". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1929.

4. The result of the Tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN, Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
2nd February, 1929.
31743

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 742 of 1927.

Re: AHMED AYUB DARBAR AND MAHOMED AYUB DARBAR, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Kolsa Molla, lately gold and Silver Merchants in partnership under the name and style of Ayub Noormahomed Darbar at Khara Kuwa and now servants in the employ of Jan Mahomed Allimahomed at Mumbadevi ..... Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd April 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Chief Clerk.
31752

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI HASTU, widow of Panaji Ukaji, the Proving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Genaji Ukaji, deceased, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest against, in, to or upon the said property, or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, residence, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be complete without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Oomerkhady, Paccady Street, now known as Oomerkhady Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 322 sq. yards (328 sq. yards according to Cadastral Survey) or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 49-55, part of New Survey No. 3645, Cadastral Survey No. 1991 of Mandvi Division, "B" Ward No. 5563, and Street No. 28-32, and bounded, on the East by the house of Miyabhai, on the West by the house of Raghunath Ramji Bhandare, on the North by the house of Edulji Soonavalla, and on the South by Oomerkhady Paccady Street.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1929.

RELE & CO. Purchasers Attorneys.
31749.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of JEVERCHAND KOSARICHAND JAVERI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, dealing in pearls lately residing at Shekh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai LILAVATI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Javerchand Kesarichand Javeri also of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Shekh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, For the use and benefit of Shantichand Javerchand, the minor son of the said deceased and limited to the period of the minority of the said minor pursuant to the order dated the 24th August, 1928 ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-nine and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of January, 1929.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & COMPANY. Petitioners' Attorneys.
31748

Only THREE DAYS left

Don't Miss this Opportunity TO SEE

THIS UNIQUE FILM

"YOUNG INDIA"

AT

WEST-END CINEMA

TIME 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

Special Concession to Students. You have hardly seen before.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Grand Opening Performance

FRIDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY

MADAN THEATRES, Ltd., Present:—

For the first time in India CARL LAEMLE'S First 100% All Talking Photoplay

THE MELODY OF LOVE

Direct from its Triumphant Broadway Run:

Re-creating Screen Stars—Stage Stars—Opera Stars—Famous Orchestras—Master Musicians—Through the Miracle of the Day.

VITAPHONE MOVIETONE
VITAPHONE AND MOVIETONE
VITAPHONE MOVIETONE

You See and Hear Them—

TALK! SING! and PLAY!

Like Human beings in the Flesh!

THE MELODY OF LOVE

Every Character speaks from beginning to end in this Colossal Epic of Love and War!

WHAT YOU SEE—YOU HEAR!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

EDGAR WARWICK

Presents

THE PEEP SHOW

All that is Bright and Best from Revue-Land.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15; 8-15; and 10 p.m.

HAROLD LLOYD

In His Latest Comedy Triumph:

SPEEDY

A PARAMOUNT RELEASE IN 8-REELS.

ANOTHER SMILE-STONE IN HAROLD LLOYD'S CAREER!

A Rollicking Punster—a Frolicking Funster—You'll laugh till you ache at this Comical Youngster—

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

Present at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

FASCINATING YOUTH

A Paramount Picture with the Junior stars of 1928.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE

IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S

Greatest and Costliest Production

'The MAGIC FLUTE'

FEATURING

Miss SULOCHANA, Miss GOHAR, Mr. BILLIMORIA, GHORY BABOO-RAO and other well-known Stars.

SOLO DANCES

By the well-known American dancer

MISS GRACE BOROUGHS

TO MISS TO REPENT

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

COMING—Kaiser-i-Hind Production.

"JAYANT"

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK

KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S

Popular Production

RA' MANDLIK

with an all star cast.

NEXT SATURDAY

A Gorgeous Spectacular Super Production

THE INVINCIBLE

The like of which you have hardly seen before.

THE CAPITOL

LAST TWO DAYS ONLY

To-Day & To-Morrow at 6-15 & 10 p.m.

GEORGE AND CHARLIE SIDNEY MURRAY

SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY ATTRACTION

From Friday 8th February.

SYDNEY CHAPLIN

—and 1001 beauties in SKIRTS

With BETTY BALFOUR and London Tiller Girls.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

A message to youths as well as to grown up people. Ever since Eve ate the Forbidden Fruit, Satan is playing Havoc with people's souls for the sake of mere worldly possessions and positions people are ready to sell their very souls to Satan. But Mother India can boast of many an example, which go to prove that Daughters of India, by their merit of "Pativrata" can work miracles and drive the Satan from the world. This, in short is the "moral" of the story of this film. SO SEE TO-NIGHT.

GUJARAT FILM CO.'S PRODUCTION

YOUNG ASCETIC

Featuring

Miss GULAB, heroine of the screen,

Supported by strong cast, PAHELWAN, IBRAHIM, VISHNU and Miss DURGA.

Most Exciting plot with heart-spliting actions.

ALSO

CYCLE-TRICKS

By Mr. NARIMO and Mr. MOHIDIN, On the Stage along with the film.

Time as usual—Usual Rates.

KRISHNA CINEMA

New Charni Road.

COMING VERY SHORTLY

Bilwa Mangal & Chintamani

Kohinoor Production.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

TO-NIGHT at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

1st Week!

Eps. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 11 Reels.

"THE MYSTERY PILOT"

Full of Action, Thrills, Adventure and Romance.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

UNIQUE CURES

FOR

HERNIA, HYDROCELE and APPENDICITIS

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road. Bombay.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation.

For further information kindly see Doctor personally as owing to pressure of work, correspondence is impracticable.

(Advt.)

GREAT INDIAN HOTEL
26, Chittaranjan Avenue, South Calcutta
(South-west Corner of Medical College.)

LARGEST CHEAPEST CAPACITY CHARGEST

Up-to-date Aristocratic Hotel for Indian Ladies & Gentleman.
CHARGES:—Rs. 9-8-0, 5-12-0, 4-0-0 2-8-0 per DIEM Tele:—"Cosmostyle." Phone:—3671.

PUNJABI SALEMMISRI PAKA

This Palatable Food-medicine is composed of Milk Salep Safron Piper Sarsaparilla etc. So it cures Cough, Constipation, Loss of Blood and Nerve Power Re. 1 As. 8; for Bombay 1 seer Rs. 3, for 2½ seers' tin, Postage extra S. Campbell writes: "Please send 9 tins more of your pak. I find it very good." Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAID, Shop 55, near Radhakrishna Temple, Kandewadi, Bombay, No. 4

Geo. Gahagan & Co.

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, IRON MONGERS & TIMBER MERCHANTS.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 41001.

We having large Works equipped with modern labour-saving tools including

Hydraulic	Rivetting
Plant Steam	Hammers,
Testing	Machines,
Drilling,	Punching,
Shearing,	Screwing,
Shaping and Machines	Planing

and 10 Tons Travelling Cranes, etc., etc., which enables us to execute work of the heaviest description with accuracy and despatch.

We have a large stock of Metals, Hardware, Tools, etc., which we can supply at reasonable rates.

Please ask for Catalogues.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

FREE ! FREE !!

A very beautiful, coloured picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1929 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V.P.P. but on receipt of Re. 1, by M.O. 8 Calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration & postal charges.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb 5.

The local market opened firm at Rs. 354/8 for Broach A. M. delivery and improved to Rs. 355/- At this level there was some profit taking and prices declined to Rs. 353/8. Liverpool opened at a decline of 6 points.

The market again ruled steady owing to scarcity of sellers. The business is also dislocated owing to disturbances and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. for the day at rates given below. Sewri Market is open for ready business.

Broach A/M.	355/8
Broach J/A.	361
Oomra Mar.	314/8
Oomra May.	317/8
Bengal Mar.	268/8
Bengal May.	272/8

—:o:—

TENDERS.

Out of a total of 21105 shares for delivery through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous:

Alcock 430
Bom. Dyeing 276
Bundi 5930
Bom. Steamer 393
Bom. Burma Old 335
Century 299
Colaba 568
Fazal 503
Indore 312
Ind Cement 573
Ind. Bleaching 248
Kohinoor 971
New Great 467
Nagpur 222
Pearl 205
Simplex 229
Swadeshi 284
Tata Steel Ord: 3280
Tata Steel Df: 720
Tata Hydro 236
Tram 1860

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bomaby, Feb. 5.

In Full-pressed Bales.		Since 1st September. 2 year.	This year.	Last year.
Kandeish		4,283	20,3704	188,578
Central India		1,902	129,442	162,057
Barsi and Nagar		2,111	120,245	182,164
Hyderabad-Gaorani		532	41,117	75,310
Berar		4,500	424,734	382,042
Central Provinces		2,606	208,786	165,348
Total Oomras		15,964	1,128,028	1,101,574
Dholera		395	42,322	57,752
N.-W. Provinces		...	54,320	59,329
Rajputana		328	20,077	24,179
Sind-Punjab		206	32,439	103,077
Broach		...	3,690	2915
Coompta & Dharwar		...	9,634	3,614
Westerns-Northerns		...	9,663	3,662
Cocoanda		...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		...	4,268	7,648
Persian		...	816	3,280
American		...	2,495	22,093
Egyptian and African		72	17,633	9,619
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		...	10	64
Total		16,965	13,25,396	1459,086

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In Full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 31st Jan. 2 day	This year	Last year.
Europe	6,393	357,123	229,031
Japan and China	19,340	614,317	362,929
Coast Ports	...	8,441	11,835
Up-country by Rail		51,202	40,306
Afloat in harbour Europe, China and Japan		75,373	50,651
Total	25,733	11,06,456	6,94,752

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

	New ready Red leafy	New ready Average
Bengal Superfine	280	...
Bengal Fine	275	...
Bengal F. G.	270	230/35
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	...
Sindh- Punjab F.G.	270	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	325	310/15
Nagpur Fine	330	312/15
Yeotmal Fine	320	305/10
Arvi Fine	320	302/5
Amraoti Fine	315	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	285/90
Mulkapur Fine	300	270/75
Khandesh Fine	290	255/60
Muthia Fine	275	260/65
Muthia F.G.	270	250/55
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	335	300
Purna F.G.G.S.	325	300
Parbani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	295/300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	310	290/95
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	... Old.
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	310
Cambodia	400/395	...
Miraj/Sangli	...	340/45
Compta Good	...	345/50
Jinja	...	510

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY Feb. 5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 52/6, Highest Rs. 53/5, Closing Rs. 52/15.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/12/9, Highest Rs. 4/13/1½, Closing Rs. 4/13.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 53/9, Highest Rs. 53/12, Lowest Rs. 53/8/6, Closing Rs. 53/11/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 56/4, Highest Rs. 56/7, Lowest Rs. 56/3, Closing Rs. 56/6/3.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 4th instant:—

March highest 19.75 (opening) lowest 19.59 (2-53 p.m.)

Market declined on liquidation.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Weevil Report: Oklahoma very varied, generally fewer than previous year. Texas—average but more in North and East portions.

Reuter:—"Market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and disappointing attitude of spinners"

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 4th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Expect an increase of the acreage one per cent. Expect better trade demand soon."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from New Orleans:—

"Have an unfavourable opinion of the market. Think well of selling on all bulges. Look for good acreage increase. Scale down trade buying fully support.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following sable from Liverpool friends this morning:—

"Market dull and dropping. Disappointed bulls selling out owing to weekend statistics being bearish. Egyptian spinners talk of running short-time."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 4.

March	19.59	—.24
May	19.65	—.22
July	19.30	—.22
October	19.16	—.22
December	19.08	—.22
Middling Spot	19.85	—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 4.

March	18.99	—.21
May	190.04	—.19
Middling Spot	18.75	—.20

NEW YORK.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	19.73
May	19.78
July	19.42
New York, Noon Call.	
March	19.72
May	19.77
July	19.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 20,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 21,000 Bales.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 52/2; closing Rs. 52/12/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4/12/7-1/2; highest Rs. 4/13; closing Rs. 4/12/10-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Feb. delivery: Opening Rs. 53/14; lowest Rs. 53/10/6; closing Rs. 53/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 56/4/3; highest Rs. 56/6; closing Rs. 56/5/6.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

March close at s. 9/2 5/8d.
May close at s. 9/4 5/8d.
July close at s. 9/6 3/4d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 125 1/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 4.

Silver.—Market is Dull.

Spot	26-3/16
Forward	23-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4: 11-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

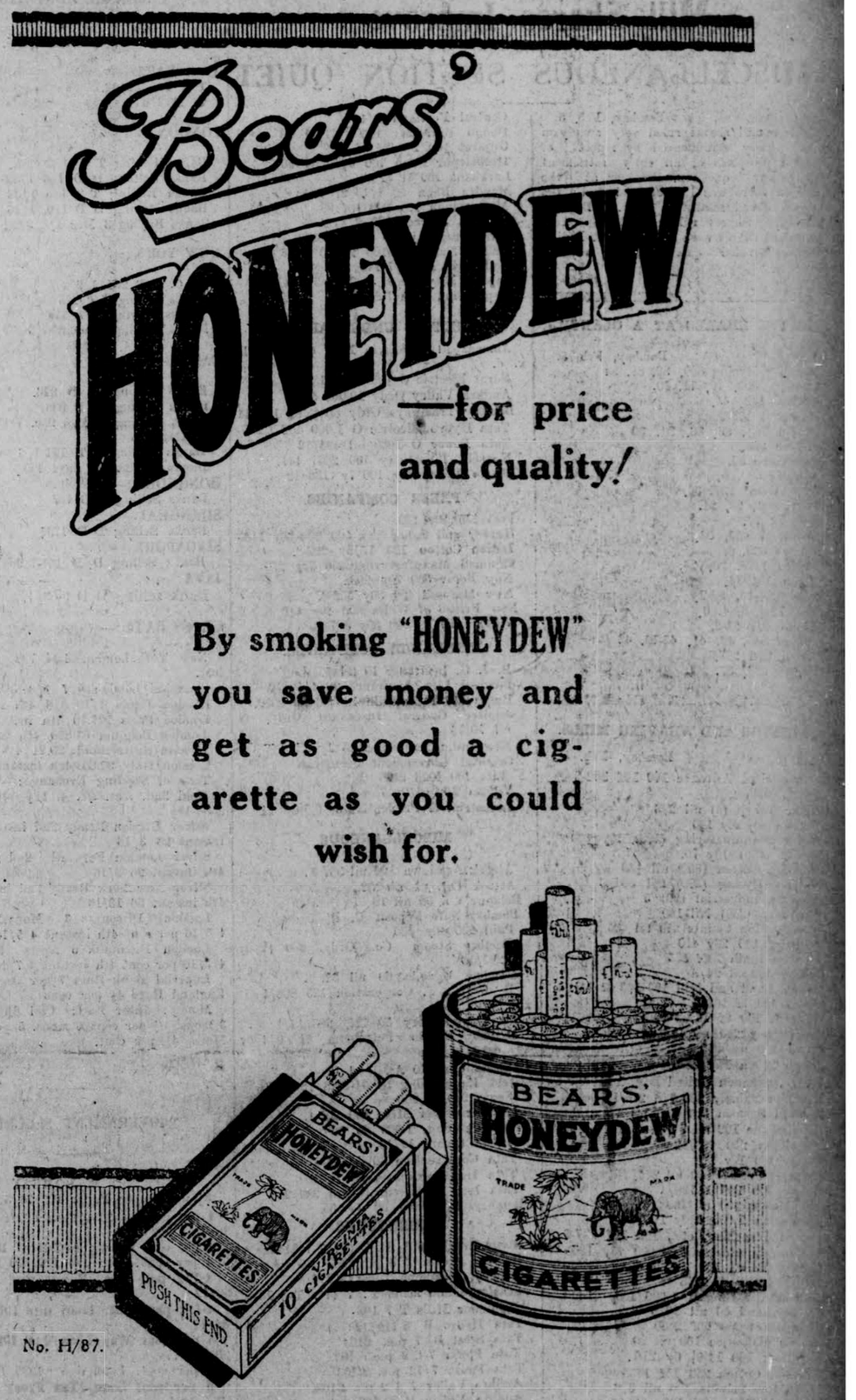
Liverpool, Feb. 4.

	Opening	Closing
February		10.06 —.06
March	10.16	10.13 —.06
April		10.15 —.06
May	10.23	10.21 —.06
June		10.19 —.05
July	10.22	10.21 —.05
August		10.16 —.05
September		10.12 —.05
October	10.10	10.08 —.05
November		10.05 —.05
December		10.06 —.04
January		10.04 —.04
February		10.04 —.04
Middling Spot		10.33 —.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000 Bales.
Sales on Continents	100 Sales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50 Bales.



INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.15
Scinde, Fine	7.40
Scinde, Superfine	7.65
Bengal, Good	6.90
Bengal Fully Good	7.15
Bengal, Fine	7.40
Oomra, Good	7.50
Oomra, Fully Good	7.80
Oomra, Fine	8.10
Broach, Fully Good	7.60
Broach, Fine	8.85
Broach, Superfine	9.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

February	17.67	—.40
March	17.86	—.40
April	17.96	—.40
May	18.06	—.39
June	18.06	—.39
July	18.22	—.39
August	18.23	—.39
September	18.21	—.39
October	18.21	—.34
November	18.22	—.33
December	18.21	—.33
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	18.40	—.15

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 4.

Interest, Day to day Loans	2-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4.5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb 4.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£79-5/8
Copper, Braziers,	£80-1/4
Yellow Metal,	£70-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£202-3/4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Th weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Week Ending 26/1/1929 Bales	Week Ending 2/2/1929 Bales
Total in Sight,	12,332,000	12,575,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	579,000	569,000
East Indian Cotton,	238,000	242,000
American Cotton	5,624,000	5,548,000
Other Cotton,	274,000	281,000
Total Sales	27,110	28,950
East Indian Cotton Sales,	1,000	1,000
Total Cotton Afloat	228,000	225,000
American Cotton Afloat,	162,000	162,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	14,000	10,000
Total World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton,	320,000	322,000
Great Britain Taking,	41,000	45,000
U.S.A. & Canada Takings	137,000	147,000
Continent Takings,	110,000	107,000
Japan, China, Etc.,	32,000	23,000

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5-2-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29.909 inches (.076 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 24 hours. —.009

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.0

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees (3.9 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 65.2 degrees (1.1 below nromal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 71 p.c.;

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 162 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 31 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 1

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Improve

—:o:—

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION QUIET

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Cotton mill shares ruled very steady on good inquiry influenced by repect of hopeful prospects of an early settlement of labour question. However at the advance there was less demand and the market closed somewhat quiet. Bombay Burmah Shares ruled steady. Tata Iron defd shares were rather quiet. Indian Cements ruled quiet with a small business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Bombay Dyeing 880, 82, 85, 84
Century 409, 10, 11, 10.
Colaba 142, 41.
Crescent 138-2
Fazul 781, 85, 86, 84, 83
Indore 395,
Madhowji 55,
Nagpur 503, 5,
New Great 237, 36.
Pearl 501, 23, 21.
Simplex 77.
Swadeshi 455, 53.
Burma 803, 6,
Hydro 1125, 26, 25.
Tram 151 14,
Deff. 283-12, 83-2.
Ord. 79-6, 8, 4, 6.
Bundi 21, 21-2,
Indian 345, 42, 41, 45-10, 43
Katni Ord 237.
Alcock 338, 37.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 352-8.
Apollo 50 nil, 5
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 70.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 160
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 884/6
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 410
Central India 100f 505
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land and Mill 100 100 6f 141/4
Coorla 100 7f 162/8
Crescent 100 9f 13802
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 535.
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0-9-6.
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 216/14
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 95
Elphinstone 100 nil 7-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 783/12
Finlay 100 10y 110
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1730
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 237-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1300
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 395.
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranjit Singhji 1,000 100y 1700
Kastoorchand 50 nil 15/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13|0| 6y 210.
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1455
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 55.
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1120
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73|12
Minerva 80 nil 75
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1170
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5+2f 170
New City of Bombay 100 nil 102-8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 236-4
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 10f 501-4.
Phoenix 100 20y 355.
Premier 10 nil 6-12.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 69
Sholapur 1,000 120f 5720
Simplex 250 nil 77-8.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 12
Swadeshi 100 10f 453-12.
Swan 100 10y 112/8
Tata Mills 25 nil 50.
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2 8f 103-8.
Baroda 50 3f 77-8.
Central 250 0/8/0f 22/8
Eastern £5 4sh 92.
Imperial 500 40f x. d. 1432/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. 352-2.
Union 5 |4| 3-12-6.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0f 21/2
Central India Mining 9.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 106-4.
Indian Cement 200 nil 344-6.
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 237-8.
Katni Cement Def. 100 10 860.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 13/10
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6 20/14
United Cement 100 6y 93-8.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 792/8
Amritsar Pattis 100 3/10/6f 128
Central Portland 9/4
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 85
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 89
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 94/8
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 18/21 662/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 139
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 575.
Bombay Tramways Ordy 50 2/81 151/14
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1,125.
Tata Power O 1000 nil 493/12
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 141.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 222-8.
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 502-8.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10/14
New India Assurance 15 1y 22.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 337-8.
Attock Oil £1 nil 32.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy, 250 12/8y 285/10
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 806/4 x.d.
Do. Contributory 50 12f. 283/12
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/0y 4-12.
Burma Corp 10 As. 6+1 12.
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 206-4.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 12/14
Tata Construction 30 4y 54-8.
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 79/6
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 283/2
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15-8.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Tata Power 7/12 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

LONDON, Feb 4.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following kuotations by cable from their London agents.

Names	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord	0 15 4-1/2
London Tin Syndicate Ord	3 10 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord	0 18 0
Angla Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 10 0
Attock Oil	3 5 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 11 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 7 3
Burma Corporation	0 17 10-1/2
Snia Viscosa	1 5 9
Beira Railways	1 10 3
Calico Printers	1 7 3
Marconi International Marine	3 12 6
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Copn	5 16 3
James Finlay Ord	5 10 0
General Electric Co. Ord	3 16 9
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4 8 9
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 12 9
International Railways of of C America	$ 56½
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 6
British Burma Petrolum	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 8 1½
Vickers Ord	0 12 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 11 0
African Asbestos Trust	1 0 7½

Market improving tendency.
Stock of Rubber In London 25,389 tons.
Increase on week 966 tons.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.)

Bombay, Feb. 5.

EX GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 579/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 130/ per ton
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/ per ton.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 31/32.
D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Feb.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 124 1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 121½

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173¾

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-1/2

JAVA:—
Bank selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.84 7/8 Nom. 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/8 5th instant.
London/Japan 1/10 3/8 4th instant.
London/Paris 124.10 4th instant.
London/Belgium 34.890 4th instant.
London/Switzerland 25.21 4th instant
London/Italy 92.65 4th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold 2nd. inst. £4. 4. 11½ 4th instant. £4-4-11½
Silver London Ready 2nd inst. 26½ 4th instant 26 3/16
Silver London Forward 2nd inst. 26¼ 4th instant 26 3/16
Silver New York Ready 2nd inst. 57 1/8 4th instant 56 13/16
London Discounts 3 Mons 2nd inst. 4 5/16 per cent 4th instant 4 5/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 Mons 2nd inst. 4 7/16 per cent 4th instant 4 7/16 per cent
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6¼ per cent 3 mons. 5¾ per cent 6 mons. 5 per cent 12 Mons 4½ per cent.
Tone:— Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY Feb. 6.

3½ p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 78/5/6.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84-15.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/11.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/8/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102.8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6
4 per cent **Port Trust due 1974 Rs.** 83
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.
Forward Rates 15th. February sett.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-5-0 1945/55 Rs. 104/9/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

BOMBAY, Feb 5.

3 Months Discounts 4 5-16 per cent.
6Months Discounts 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/4 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six monts 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver Dull. China sold. India was seller at higher rate. Buyers satisfied.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 4.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 18-3/8.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 in.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2		1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Babaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 3
David	,,	1 0 9
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh		1 0 0
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand) Per lb.		0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 9
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 9
Globe	,,	0 0 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 6
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 6
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 9
Textile	,,	0 15 9
Century	,,	0 15 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 3
Jacob		1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
GABRUN No. 5124.		
Hindustan	,,	
E. D. Rachael	,,	
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	13 0 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
9898	,,	11 0 0
9797	,,	9 8 0
44000	,,	9 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 4 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor		
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 2 6 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.		
Yards 5 to 9.		
Chhawani	per lb.	1 1 6
China	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 3
Yards 10		
Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 0
China	,,	0 0 0
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	0 0 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Wheat	1,758 cwts.
Linseed	3,475 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	207 ,,
Gingellyseeds	7,250 ,,
Poppyseed	14 ,,
Groundnuts	51,060 ,,
Castorseed	9,189 ,,
Rice	3,660 ,,
Myrabollams	1,603 ,,
Cottonseed	22,448 ,,
Grain	2,124 ,,
Joowar	3,806 ,,
Barley	185 ,,
Bajree	4,272 ,,
Coal	931 tons

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt.	12/4-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt.,	12/6
C. & F. Bombay.	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/5-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept. per cyt.	12/6-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot —/10-7/8 Sellers.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

SCALDING PAINS

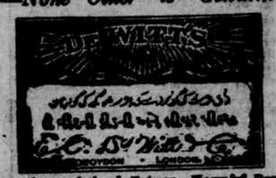
YOU ought to know the cause of the scalding pains which torture you when you try to pass water. You would then choose De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills in preference to any other remedy.
The passage of urine should be painless. When it seems to scald or burn, you should suspect kidney trouble. There will probably be other symptoms such as pain in your loins, cutting and tearing pains when you pass water, just as if there were small splinters of glass in your urine. Let your urine stand for a little while, and you may notice a sediment like sand or gravel. Don't wait any longer. Go to your nearest chemist and get a box of De Witt's Pills, they cost very litte and the first dose will do you good.

Ask Distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.



Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

Baliwala & Homi

THE LEADING OPTICIANS

279, Hornby Road, & 361, Kalbadevi (Opp. Whiteaway) Road,

BOMBAY.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES

SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Awarded GOLD MEDALS.

Novel German Treatment

"Greatest Discovery in Medical Science" Incurables cured. Our Treatment by Post is a grand Success. Literature Free. Thousands cured of Hysteria, Insanity, Diabetes, Paralysis, Piles, Asthma, Eczema, Leucorrhœa, Venereal Diseases, etc.
Dr. S. CHOWDRY, B.A.M.D., Biochemist, 77, Dhurramtala Street, M. Calcutta.

FREE! FREE!!

A DIARY FOR 1929

A beautiful Diary of 372 pages for four annas postage Stamps.
Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 4.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£22-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£145-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£91/2
National Bank	£54-1/2
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£91-1/2
Conversion Loan	£80-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-3/8
Consols	£56-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£95-1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 4.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 lb. 44/3 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes, 44/1-1/9 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels, 47/3 Afloat. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels. No offerings.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9:0:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £18:0:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Sellers.
Rapseed, Toria ton. £18:7:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19.2:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Nominal.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18.5:0 Apl.-May. S'ment. Nominal.
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. ton. £15:18:9 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:0:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Quoted.

LINSEED OIL.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt. 28/10-1/2 Feb.-Apl. Delivery, Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 29/1-1/2 May.-Aug. Delivery. Sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb 4.

Demands Bills 484.48

NO SUSPENSION OF REVISION SETTLEMEMTS

Reply to Bassein Deputation

SALT RICE LANDS TO BE RECLASSIFIED

Conditional Remission for Betel-Vine Growers

—:o:—

Mr. J. W. Smyth, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, has addressed the following letter to Mr. M. L. Pratap, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Bassein Taluka Agricultural Conference in reply to a representation submitted by him was published in the Press.

"I am directed by the Governor in Council to communicate to you the decisions which he has reached on the representation and statement submitted by the deputation which waited upon His Excellency the Governor on the 22nd January 1929 in connection with the revised settlement of Bassein Taluka.

2. With regard to the first paragraph of your representation I am to say that it is the intention of Government that the reports of Settlement Officers should be made available in the Taluka Office for the inspection of those interested in a settlement. It is understood that the Bassein Taluka report is still in the Taluka Office, and if it is a fact that the late Mr. Sheikh informed the gentlemen who waited upon him that it was no longer available for inspection Government desire to express their regret. Nevertheless a perusal of your memorandum and the detailed references to the report which are contained in it lead Government to believe that you have not been seriously embarrassed by the fact that it was not at your disposal for a longer time.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

3. With regard to the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, I am to say that it is not clear from their report what provinces or what parts of India they had in mind when they commented on the desirability of bringing under closer regulation by statute the process of revising land revenue assessments. Their remark clearly do not apply with full force to the Bombay Presidency, for some of the principal matters to which they refer, have for long been regulated by statute in the form of the Land Revenue Code. The Government of Bombay, however, do not deny that that enactment requires amendment in certain respects, and they will welcome any constructive suggestions directed towards that object.

4. On the other hand, the suggestion made in your representation that all revision settlements should be suspended pending the amendment of the law does not carry with it the authority of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and does not commend itself to the Government of Bombay. It has never been put forward as a general principle that when a law is being amended all the activities of Government regulated by that law should be held in abeyance; and this point of view was taken when the question was debated in the Legislative Council in 1925. The Hon'ble Revenue Member Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, then stated that Government were not prepared to defer the introduction of revised settlements beyond the revenue year 1925-26, and I am to point out that since that time no less than 39 settlements have been revised.

5. Another objection of a general character which the deputation put forward was that Government have misinterpreted Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code. It was suggested that in the case of the assessment of land used for the purposes of agriculture regard is to be had only to the profits of agriculture and not to the value of land, and that the value of land is only to be considered in revising assessments of non-agricultural land. This, however, would be in direct conflict with the only interpretation which the actual wording of the Section is capable of bearing, and Government, in taking into account, as they have consistently done in the past the value of the land as well as the profits of its cultivation, are merely acting in conformity with the law as it stands.

CASE OF GARDEN LANDS.

6. The revised assessment of garden lands has been objected to on two grounds, (1) the fall in the price of garden produce and (2) the outbreak of disease among betel vines. The first point has been fully considered by the Governor in Council, and he is unable to agree that the fall in prices has been satisfactorily established. It is true that in comparison with the prices which prevailed at the end of the War there has been some fall; but the present prices are still much higher than those which prevailed thirty years ago and on which the present rate of assessment is based, and they are never likely again to descend to that level. In regard to the second point, the existence of this disease is admitted, and as you are probably aware its depredations are at present being investigated by a special staff of the Agricultural Department This cultivation, however, takes up only 500 acres, i.e., one-tenth of the entire area under garden cultivation and of these 500 acres, 160, 80, 54 and 50 acres, that is to say an aggregate of 344, are concentrated in four villages. Of the balance of this area, 81 acres are situated in three villages and in the remaining nine villages in which there is any such cultivation the area in no case exceeds 11 acres. In the 24 other villages of the taluka in which garden crops are grown there is no betel-vine cultivation at all.

REMISSION FOR GROWERS OF BETEL-VINES.

7. Recognizing the existence of this disease Government are ready to help the growers of betel-vines, but they do not think that the right way to do is to reduce the revised assessment on all garden lands, irrespective of the fact whether or not they include any betel-vine cultivation. Such a course would grant to the holders of 4,500 acres a concession which would not be justified by the existence of the disease, while affording very inadequate relief to the holders of the 500 acres in which damage has been done. Government consider that the fairer course will be to grant liberal remissions of the assessment in those areas under betel-vine which on investigation are found to have been damaged, and the Collector is being instructed to carry out such an investigation with a view to remissions being granted on a proportionate scale. As the date of the payment of the second instalment of assessment of garden lands is the 1st of May, there will be ample time for these investigations to be completed before the final collections are due to be made.

8. In the case of the salt rice lands, a considerable area of which, as the deputation pointed out, has gone out of cultivation, Government consider it desirable that their reclassification should be undertaken. This will now be done, and a rebate of the excess of the revised rates over the old assessments will be granted pending such time as orders are passed on the reclassification.

9. After a careful examination of the other points raised in your representation, the Governor in Council is not satisfied that any case for reconsidering the orders already passed has been made out. I am to add that a copy of this letter is being sent to the Press and a full account of the introduction of this revised settlement is at the same time being published as a Press Note."

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

SHREE PATIDAR STREE MANDAL.

Dr. Mohanlal H. Shah will screen the film of "If she only knew" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaon Back Road, to-day (Wednesday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

NARHARI SHASTRI'S PRAVACHAN.

Shree Narhari Shastri Vishnu Godshe will deliver Pravachan on Gita to-day (Wednesday), in the hall of Seth Gokaldas Nensey's bungalow near Matunga (G. I. P.) Railway Station at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

Tht forty-third annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE MINISTERIAL OFFICERS' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the Soman Buildings, Girgaum Bombay, to discuss very important affairs.

HUMANISTIC CLUB FOR BOMBAY.

With a view to form a branch in Bombay of the Humanistic Club recently organised in Bangalore, a preliminary meeting will be held at Aiwan-e-Rafat, Ridge Road to-morrow (Thursday), at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.). H. H. the Begum Saheba of Janjira will take the chair and Col. Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh of Bajang (Nepal) will open the proceedings.

SOHRAB BHARUCHA ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

An Elocution Competition for Undergraduates of the Local Colleges will be held to-day (Wednesday), at the Brotherhood Hall, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when competitors will be asked to speak on one of the following subjects:—1. "The Rising of the Women means the Rising of the Race". 2. "The Rights of Minorities". 3. "Students and Politics."

A Board of Judges consisting of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Prof. V. G. Rao, and Prof. J. C. Daruwalla will decide the result.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York closing rates.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Bombay Cotton Market; Opening Rates.

7-0 p.m.—The Evening Hour By the S. S. "Pilsna" Trio.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-25 p.m.—Mahomed Talat Yazdi. In some Persian Recitations.

9-40 p.m.—Rahim Buksh, Vocal Music.

10-0 p.m.—Nissar Ahmed Khan, Vocal Music.

10-25 p.m.—Basheer Khan of Mysore, Vocal Music.

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY

To comemmorate the sixty seventh birthday of Swami Vivekananda the patriek-saint of Modern India, a public meeting will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Thursday (the 7th inst. at 6-15 P.M. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh M.D., will preside. Mr. Vimadlal, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. K. C. Sen will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend. The celebrations take place at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday the 10th February (8 A.M.—11 A.M.)

TO-DAY'S RACES.

—:o:—

BIG MEETING—2ND DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Division I.
ROYAL 1
RAZA KHAN 2
ZAFAR 3

THE BROOME PLATE.
CO-RESPONDENT 1
HIGHNESS 2
ARCH KNIGHT 3

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.
PALANG 1
BLACK ROCK 2
SIR TRISTAM 3

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division II.
CHAPATTI 1
SUNNYMOVA 2
BENTOI 3

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.
HILALUZZAMAN 1
LUCKY STAR 2
NASSIMA 3

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division I.
BRANNOCKSTOWN 1
GAMVROS 2
PENETRATE 3

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.
DEFEND 1
THAXTED 2
BURGOS 3

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.
QUINCY 1
ATREAS 2
ICE MARK 3

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Division I.
HABOOB 1
DHIDHA'A 2
FAIRDOSS 3

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES UNION (BULSAR CENTRE)

—:o:—

A Bulsar correspondent writes that on Sunday last the representatives of the above Union, viz. Messrs. Jhabwala R. V. Nadkarni, Shambihari S., Secretaries Uttamram T. and other office-bearers visited Bulsar to make arrangements for opening a centre there. They visited the Railway quarters of various grades of the employees including the moneals and had conservations with local leaders.

A mass meeting was held at 7 p.m. on the open maidan near the Station. A large number of Railwaymen gathered together and representatives of young men, porters, etc., specially came down to Bulsar to attend the meeting. The Bombay men delivered speeches asking the men to organise themselves to assert their rights. They maintained that the workers should not think of a strike before they built up cent per cent organisation. They exhorted the men to stand together if they wanted the Agent to redress their grievances.

Mr. Jayawatram, a local pleader, has undertaken to act as the Hon. Secretary for the centre. Several members were enrolled on the spot. The centre after this preliminary visit will be opened on the 1st of March.

TROTSKY IN RUSSIA

—:o:—

REPORT OF DROWNING BASELESS

A message from Moscow says that Trotsky is still in Russia and that reports that he has been drowned while crossing the Black Sea to Turkey are baseless.—Reuter.

SHETH ANANDILAL PODAR VIDYALAYA

—:o:—

Mr. R. P. Bakshi, Principal of the Sheth Anandilal Podar Vidyalaya, Santa Cruz, writes:—

Let me assure the suburban public that there is no truth whatever in the rumour that children attending this School have been kidnapped. That rumour is entirely unfounded. In defence, however, of public opinion, the School was closed on Tuesday.

PRINCE HEDAIATULLAH IN BERLIN 'EN ROUTE' TO MOSCOW

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Berlin.—Prince Heraiatullah, Amanullah's son, has arrived here from Paris "en rote" to Moscow. He will stay here for a few days.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 6, 1929.

A word to-day about that vexed question of trial by jury. You perhaps justify it on the ground that a few ordinary persons are more likely than experts to represent the true view of crime and its punishment as it appears to society as a whole?

* * * *

You are, I regret to say, wrong. The jury system has its justification—and the only justification—in something more romantic. In fact, in the cruelty of man.

* * * *

To prove it negatively, I need only cite Mr. Darwood who told the Simon Commission on behalf of Professional News (what's that?) and Businessmen's Association that the "jury system in Burma did not work well, because the Burmans were very kind-hearted and did not wish to punish."

* * * *

This is an authoritative view and must be respected. For, Mr. Darwood, I believe, comes from the country which invented trial by 12 shop-keepers—I mean 12 hard-hearted, punishing Englishmen. Secondly, hasn't a very great Englishman—old Shakespeare, to be exact—said that the "quality of mercy is twice damned"?

* * * *

Having proved that the jury must be cruel, all that remains, where the failure of system in Burma is concerned, is to show that Burmans are kind-hearted and won't punish.

* * * *

This is easily proved by the obvious fact that Darwoods are not only possible but also thrive in Burma.

* * * *

I have just been reading a very graphic summary of horrors that present days Russians are heirs to. No, not heirs to Czarist horrors but to Bolshevik ditto.

* * * *

I gather from an I. L. O. report as summarised, by an Anglo-Indian journal with the most painful care that there is too much unemployment, misery, corruption, immorality, etc. in Russia.

* * * *

But as the article itself says "it is difficult to get at the truth about Russia". Of course there are books like the one recently published by a revered English Quaker who has lived in Russia for 11 years.

* * * *

But it is difficult "to get at" them and then who knows it can be summarised as graphically as the I. L. O. report?

* * * *

So we leave it at that. Let us content ourselves with the horrors that have been retailed, to us. They will keep us frightfully busy for a long time and we shan't have no time to shed tears over the miseries of British miners or the Indian peasants, even if summaries of these were to be available.

* * * *

Daisy:—"Did Clara accept Tom the first time he proposed?

Maisie:—"No. Tom has only himself to blame."

GUJARAT STRIKE TO END

Govt. Communique To Be Issued

We understand, on reliable authority, that a complete and satisfactory settlement of the Gujarat College strike has been arrived at and a Government Communique to this effect will be issued in a day or two.

Latest Cotton News

New York Futures 1 Point Up.

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb. 5.
(11. p.m.)

Owing to local disturbances, the cotton market did not open to-day after 5-30 p.m. The action of the market to-day was mostly sentimentl despite easier New York advices. Prospets of the new American cotton crop appear to be bright specially with favourable weather conditions and moderate increase in the acreage. General sentiment is now leaning on the Bear side.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points in response to overnight decline on American cotton exchanges. The market remained dull throughout the day and closed at a decline of 7 points.

The New York futures market opened to-day at a decline of 5 points and with scattered covering, prices at 11 a.m. were quoted 1 point under yesterday's close.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	19.65
To-day's Opening Rate	19.60
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	19.66
Difference	plus .01
Broach Expectation	356 0 0

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

	Feb. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	10.21
To-day's Opening Rate	10.15
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.14
Difference	—.07

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Feb. 5. Bombay, Feb. 5.
Silver Ready	25 15 0
Lower	0 4 0
Silver Forward	25 15 0
Lower	0 4 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Feb. 5.
1st Settlement	58 13 0
Second Settlement.	59 3 0

The opening ceremony of the Sehitya Sadan, Abohar (Punjab), was a great success. Lala Gopaldas, M.L.C., of Lahore performed the ceremony.

The Shaikh Saheb of Mangrol called on Saturday last a mass meeting of his subjects which was very largely attended for the purpose of offering heartfelt thanks to the Almighty on the happy recovery of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor George V from illness.

BOMBING DISASTER NEAR PESHAWAR

—:o:—

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Major Hoer-Belisha drew attention to the bombing disaster near Peshawar, and urged that in future live bombs should only be used in a Bombing practice over the most isolated districts. Lord Winterton mentioned that the Court of Inquiry had not yet completed its proceedings.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 6, 1929.

PUBLIC MENACE BILL.

—:o:—

Mr. Crerar's speech in introducing his new Public Safety Bill in the Legislative Assembly was, like the Bill itself, unconvincing. It might be anything else, but it was not logic. It could, to some extent, be likened to the noise that the Indian juggler makes more for diverting attention from the movements of his fingers than for the edification of the crowd before him. He had little to say about even the broad features of the Bill, but only declaimed long, as he had done before, against the mysterious Communist bogey, painted it in extra-lurid colours, played deftly on men's common fears and prejudices, and wound up in effect with the words: "Pass my Bill and save yourself from disaster." Only very simple men would be taken in by such "mock heroics," as Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru rightly called the Home Member's scare cries.

If Mr. Crerar had any regard for constitutional propriety or logic, he would have fully explained why he brought up again a defeated measure in an aggravated form, would have taken the House into confidence by placing before it the alleged accumulated evidence about the growth of the objectionable features of Communism in India to justify any drastic legislation, and would have made out a case, if he could, not for some vague drastic measure against an equally vague danger, but for the specific provisions of the Bill under consideration as an inevitable remedy. Mr. Crerar did nothing of the kind. He had no qualms about re-introducing a measure rejected by the Assembly only four months ago. Government have made up their mind and the Bill must be rushed through, at any cost. And now we understand that the Secretary of State is not "prepared to accept as final the previous vote of the Assembly in that regard." There is in this statement a hint that Government would not rest till they put the measure on the Statute Book, Constitution or no Constitution. Having brought up the Bill again, Mr. Crerar did not trouble to justify its main specific provisions. He assumed that because the Assembly last time had agreed to refer the measure to a Select Committee, it had thereby accepted the principle of the Bill. But there were the new clauses about the forfeiture of "Communist" money. To these he discreetly made but a passing reference. Else it would have been more patent than it now is that the new clauses give Government power to forfeit even Indian money if they think that it is likely to be used for purposes considered objectionable under the Bill. This fact falsifies Mr. Crerar's assurance that dangerous Indian Communists would be dealt with under the normal law of the country.

All that Mr. Crerar did was to attempt to show that some features of Communism were dangerous, that some of those features were becoming more and more conspicuous in India, that this was mainly due to foreign Communist agents and money. Having made these vague and half true statements, he suddenly jumped to the conclusion: "Ergo, this Bill must be passed, there is no alternative to it." But the real trouble is more with the nature of the Bill than with the Communist menace even if the latter were real. In other words, assuming that there is a disease, the remedy is worse far than the disease. The two grave evils of the Bill are that it penalises not only the unlawful practice of Communists but even the intentions and opinions of men who may not even be Communists. Secondly, it does gross injustice to the accused by denying him a regular trial, which injustice Indians ought not to tolerate, whether it is done to an Indian or a non-Indian. We repeat, therefore, that these two evils would remain evils even if the Communist menace were ten times more dangerous and real than it is. And any Legislature countenancing these evils would be guilty of the same injustice as is often urged against Commmunists. By all means, let the unlawful actions of Communists, foreign or Indian, be penalised. But let them be penalised according to the accepted principles of law and justice. And let not an attempt be made, under cover of fighting Communism, to inveigle innocent men who may be sincere Trade Unionists or Socialists or such Communists as would not countenance any violence. Indians are rightly denouncing several lawless laws imposed upon them long ago without any reference to a popular Council. It would be an unspeakable scandal if to-day a popular Council were to inflict upon the country another lawless law. The greatest danger of such laws is that, even if well intentioned, they tend to be misused, they divert the attention of Government and the public from the true causes of the trouble sought to be remedied to spurious methods of fighting its symptoms, call for similar spurious remedies against increasing systems, and finally induce a sharp reaction far more dangerous than the original trouble. Mr. Crerar naively says that "it is of first importance that the Communist movement should be cut off from its external relations in order to make the soil for the movement here sterile and uncongenial." Any reasonable man, who has no ulterior design, will readily admit that the only methods to sterilise the Indian soil against Communism are to amend Government's ruinous policy towards industries and to develop a vigorous and healthy Trade Union movement. We have no doubt that the Bill in question is likely to divert attention from the true remedies and to put vexatious impediments in the growth of the Trade Union movement in India. Besides, the principle of the Bill, once conceded against non-Indians, cannot long remain unextended to Indians, despite Mr. Crerar's assurance to the contrary. His exact words in this respect are significant. He says: "We have at present no intention of making any such proposal while there remains any chance that the movement can be checked by other means. We should prefer, in the first place, to observe the effect of the present measure if it is passed when put into operation." This is more a veiled threat than an assurance. So long as the root causes of the industrial discontent remain, the discontent will manifest itself now and then. Government will then extend the principle of the Bill to Indian Labour leaders, either by resorting to the existing lawless laws or by asking for a new Bill like the present. And with what face can one who accepts the present Bill say "It is all right against a non-Indian but not against an Indian who is equally guilty?" Let the Assembly beware betimes of accepting the dangerous principle of the Bill.

PEACE, PEACE.

—:o:—

The situation in the City is going from bad to worse. More Pathans have fallen victims to the mad fury of excited mobs whose excesses cannot be justified on any ground in view of the definite statement made by the authorities that there is no truth in the rumour about the kidnapping of children by the Pathans. The murderous and cowardly assaults on the Pathans have led, in some cases, to assaults by the latter on others with the result that 5 Hindus have lost their lives. The Police force has also suffered and one European officer has been killed. Th situtiion is a disgrace to Bombay and the good sense and public spirit of the citizens should be mobilised to put an end to it. The Police force, being outnumbered, is unable to give the protection to which the humblest and most helpless citizen is entitled and the action taken by Government in calling out troops, belated though it is, will, we trust, have the effect of checking the murderous activities of the unruly mobs. It is no credit to the City that order cannot be restored without the intervention of the military. It is time the recognised leaders of the City, especially the members of the Municipal Corporation, who seem to be criminally apathetic, realised their duty in the matter. The Muslims of Bombay, in their meeting held last evening have rightly recognised that the task of restoration of peace in the City is one in which all communities must co-operate, We trust Dr. Deshmukh, the President of the Corporation, will take immediate steps to summon informally a meeting of representatives of all communities to concert measures to accomplish this task, so that there may be no need for the presence of the troops in the City.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM'S MYSTERY MEN

—:o:—

Colonel Lawrence, alias Aircraftsman Shaw, alias Smith, has at last reached London, his mysterious movements beings carefully chronicled by Reuter, thus giving the whole world an intriguing interest in the doings of one of the most famous of British Imperialism's mystery men. The humble duty in Britain's Air Force in India which this distinguished officer chose to undertake, his sudden transference to the North-West Frontier, his equally sudden transference to England have all a touch of theatrical mystery. But it is pertinent to enquire why a person in the service of Government should be allowed to work under an assumed name and why so much ado should be made about him by the Government of India. We are in cordial agreement with the sharp criticism of the London "Daily News" that it is "neither in the interests of Service discipline nor in the public interest that Colonel Lawrence should continue to masquaderate as aircraftsman when his identity has become notorious." As to his activities in the Air Force, the journal rightly remarks that they are "a matter of undesirable speculation all over the world." Let it be noted that the Government of India evidently found the "speculation" about these activities so "undesirable" that they wisely arranged to send him away from India.

FEDERAL FINANCE IN INDIA.

REVIEW OF PROF. K. T. SHAH'S BOOK

(BY PROF. T. K. SHAHANI, BHAVNAGAR).

II*

Tell me your country's finances and I will tell you what its Government is. This indissoluble inter-dependence of the two is not only determined by the infallible test that sound finances mean stable government but also by the fact that the strings of government are really and truly pulled by the body that controls the purse-strings of the country. Students of the History of England will easily recall how Englishmen all along associated their part in the government of their country with their power to grant supplies in which alone they felt or found their freedom. All constitutional governments have sought lasting security in the attachment and interests of their people, therefore they have loyally accepted the fundamentals of a modern state viz: (1) No taxation without Representation of the governed, (2) No taxation without Responsibility to the governed. But whether the Government be unitary or federal, responsible or autocratic or in a half-way house, i.e., in some transitional stage, the method and system by which its public revenue funds are obtained will clearly indicate the nature of the government itself.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

What is the nature of the Indian problem? Prof. Shah in his second lecture entitled "Evolution of Financial Federalism in India" answers this question by referring to the history of this country and showing how at every stage our public finance throw sufficient light on the form of government the country was having and how, latterly in the hands of our British trustees, our financial re-arrangements though based on mere administrative convenience have, from time to time, led us to our proper polity viz: something not far distant from a federal structure. The lecture has the merit of being illumined by valuable critical observations which easily distinguish the treatment of the author from a mere dry-as-dust historical review of the evolutionary process of Indian Finance often seen in books on this subject.

OUR PAST.

Geographically and culturally we are one country; but the vastness of the area, difficulties of communication in the past and the variety of climatic and physical conditions of the land contributed much to a sense of separateness and provincialism which inevitably led to a frequent struggle between the centrifugal and centripetal tendencies Was India to be one or many or 'both one 'and many'? Prof. Shah's contribution on this point is noteworthy. The Moghuls, he says, though standing for conquest, expansion and amalgamation and though out and out a centralising monarchy, with almost standardised measures of Finance and Administration could not but bend down to the necessity of the situation and let their Provincial Viceroys work out their Provincial Budgets, reserving for Delhi and Agra the surpluses of Provincial Revenues along with the tributes and spoils of war.

THE MOGHUL SYSTEM.

For purposes of meeting contingencies of local wars or famines they further relaxed their jealously guarded centralisation by making some leading Provincial towns like Lahore, Ahmedabad and Burhanpore their treasure centres, each with several crores of rupees, serving in ordinary peaceful times all the functions of a Provincial Bank. The British mastery of India has, again, in it sown history which too is best illustrated in its Financial organisation. Starting at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay as independent branches of a joint stock company with headquarters in London, the three provinces had very few points of contact till Parliamentary Acts dating from the Regulating Act of 1773 gradually tightened their bonds and fixed the centre at Calcutta. But as real, entire centralisation comes into operation after 1833, even under the British, the Provinces had for many years enjoyed a large measure of autonomy, the sense of which it was not quite easy for the rigid centralisation of the next forty years or so to wipe off completely. However much the Indian Central Government at Calcutta might be jealous of the power of its Provincial Satraps—particularly of the Governors of Madras and Bombay who were there, as Prof. Shah emphasises, before the Government of India was created, it was simply suicidal not to engage their closest co-operation in both the economical expenditure of the Public Funds as well as the careful collection of public revenues.

FINANCIAL PARTNERSHIP IN BRITISH PROVINCES.

An autocratic Government as India then distinctly was, it was not in its interest to cause discontent in the country by saddling the tax-payer with heavy burdens of direct imposts. Thus the limited assets of Government were to be made to go a long way. This could only be done by enlisting the Provinces in some kind of financial partnership. Brothers Stracheys who had much to do with this reorganisation in the days of Lord Mayo have left a vivid account of the financial difficulties of the Central Government from which Financial Decentralisation alone could disentangle it. From 1872 onward the process begins first, simply by a lump sum grant of about 5 crores distributed among Provinces to look after certain Provincial needs, next by interesting Provinces in the collection of Revenue and making them part-participators in the realisations and thirdly by gradually fixing Financial Settlements with Provinces on a durable basis and guaranteeing them against the arbitrary confiscation of their Revenues. All these stages of evolution of Provincial Finance an admirably worked out by the author and a freshness is imparted to the subject which easily engages the attention of the most critical reader. Financial embarrassments compelled the Imperial Central Government to come to terms with Provincial Governments; and inspite of the fact that every settlement paid the utmost regard to the needs and requirements,—unavoidable or wanton—of the Central Government e.g. its extravagant Afghan Wars, etc., which, by the way, is quite characteristically a sore-point with Prof. Shah, the Provinces slowly and gradually—almost creepingly at last found their feet and secured a place under the sun,—leaving the central Government no alternative but to acknowledge them as partners in a Federal Scheme.

WHERE DO WE NOW STAND?

Nobody at this moment can seriously quarrel with British Parliament over their firm attitude in carrying out the policy of centralisation in India for the greater part of the nineteenth century. The sense of Indian Nationality and Economic Unity needed to be fostered: and State undertakings of developmental nature came up quite quickly to enable the citizen to realize his patrimony in the whole Indian State. The dangers of over-centralisation and the consequent dwarfing of the Provincial child was, however, averted betimes by financial considerations as pointed out in the last paragraph. Prof. Shah while not unmindful of the legitimate needs of the Central Government pours plenty of righteous indignation against the treatment accorded to Provinces in the matter of financial adjustments or allocation of heads of revenue or finding elbow-room for themselves in the extremely limited field allowed them for expansion.

IMPOSSIBLE TUTELAGE.

It is an old story The power at the centre will not willingly relinquish power and will still try to keep Provinces under tutelage whenever possible. The evil had been spotted by Gokhale thirty years ago in his evidence before the Welby Commission, with which Prof. Shah is in substantial agreement. But the inevitable trend of circumstances is beyond the control of even a Government of India;—and whether they foresaw it or not, this process of Decentralisation has now brought us to a stage where the Provincial Government vis-a-vis the Central is a full-fledged complete entity with a fairly well-marked out financial autonomy of its own, towards the consummation of which the bold and far-sighted contribution of Montague should always be gratefully remembered. Although it is only in the present arrangement of a clear cut division of sources of revenue and a fairly clear demarcation of functions between the Central and the Provincial Governments that we really see the emergence of Federalism in India, Prof. Shah spots the germs of this development even in the earlier haphazard financial settlements with Provinces to which the Central Government had grudgingly acceded. That is, perhaps, a doubtful inference. But he is quite right in emphasising the fact that this long evolutionary process of settlements has not only familiarised Government and the public with ideas of Financial Federalism in India, but has made it easy for the country now to form a scheme of Government and Finance which can easily incorporate Indian States in an all-India Federal Financial System.

The next article will deal with the actual heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

(To Be Continued).

*The book is published by Taraporewalla Sons & Co. The previous article appeared on January 28.

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

At Last.

One month of the year of grace given to Great Britain for the grant of Dominion Status to India having passed, the Congress Working Committee cannot be said to have commenced work a day too soon. The Committee is now considering Mahatma Gandhi's draft scheme for bringing about, in the words of the unanimously passed resolution of the Congress, "the boycott of foreign cloth by advocating and stimulating production and the adoption of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar." Mahatmaji's scheme, calls for intensive work and special attention to Khaddar, but if the complete boycott of foreign cloth is to be achieved by the end of the year, the use of cloth spun and woven in Indian mills must also be popularised. We trust, therefore, that the Working Committee will adopt the scheme with the necessary amendment relating to Swadeshi mill cloth without any further delay. It is but too true that several Congressmen, while they accept the Khaddar franchise, have a prejudice against or distrust of Khaddar. Where such men dominate any Congress organisation, the Spinners' Association should take the initiative. The Association as a body may also show a little more militant spirit.

Awaking.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee also seems to be awaking. For a few days more it will be busy with boycott demonstrations against the Simon Commission. The demonstrations would be more fruitful if the boycott of foreign cloth could be tackled on to them. The Committee has, however, urged the Congress Council Party to take early steps to introduce hand-spun and hand-woven cloth made in India for the use of Government departments. Congress organisations should also provide themselves with an effective retort, if non-Congress Councillors should say "Physician, heal thyself." The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has appointed no less than nine sub-committees to carry out the various items of the Congress programme. The country has been very long over the preliminaries of work. But a vigorous campaign of action that tells is not, let us hope, far ahead. Let all Indians take to heart the following words of Mahatmaji: "Our patience is proverbial. Let it not be said by the future generations it was the patience of the coward."

Vain Appeal.

On the eve of his retirement from the difficult and delicate work he had undertaken in South Africa as the Agent of the Government of India in that country, Mr. Sastri was feted at a series of farewell banquets given in his honour by his countrymen as well as by the official and cultured section of the European community. On one of these occasions addressing a large European gathering, Mr. Sastri eloquently appealed to the leaders of the Nationalist political groups as well as those of the South African Party, the party of Uitlanders, not to make a party plank of the Indian question during the ensuing parliamentary elections. We know from the recent developments in the acrimonious fight now proceeding between General Hertzog and General Smuts on the question of how to make South Africa "safe for Whites" how little this valuable advice has been heeded. In fact amongst the Dutch as well as the British political groups only one desire is manifest,—how to squeeze out the Indian from South Africa.

Frank Admission.

There is considerable agitation now in South Africa over the question of making that country "safe for Whites" and views are frankly expressed which emphasize the necessity of denying to the non-White races opportunities for economic and political development so that they should never be able to compete with the Whites. The orientation of "Native policy" must be made according to these enthusiasts who press for keeping down the Natives permanently, in such a manner that no sense of fairness or equity should be allowed to obscure the vital issue. The Johannesburg "Star", for example, publishes a speech recently made by Mr. A. S. Van Hees, M.L.A., in which this champion of white supremacy soundly declares that in order to maintain the supremacy steps must be taken immediately "although such steps might not be regarded as being fair to the Natives." White "civilisation" and supremacy are to be maintained then by hounding out the Indians and by being frankly unfair and cruel to the Natives.

Thoughts For The Day.

"If your agents in Ireland were archangels instead of men, Ireland would still demand that she should be governed by her own people instead of by people of another nationality, however well-meaning they may be."

—T. P. O'CONNER.

"No man has the right to fix the boundary of the march of a nation."

—C. S. PARNELL.

GOVT. CAUGHT IN TIGHT CORNER.

"Bolshie" Bogey Blown Up

Basic Idea of Bill is to Crush National Movement

DIWAN CHAMANLAL'S SPIRITED CHALLENGE

Mr. Kelkar Asks Govt. to Play a Manly Game

SIR DENYS BRAY'S BALDERDASH

—:o:—

New Delhi, Feb. 5.

The crowd in the Public Galleries of the Assembly to-day was larger than even yesterday's partly due to the fact that that there was a general belief that the Public Safety Bill would be taken up to-day and partly because the main non-official criticism of the Government over the bill was reserved by the party leaders for to-day.

'BOLSHIE" BILL DEBATE

When the debate on Public Safety Bill was resumed Mr. Cocke, (European group) supporting reference of the Bill to the Select Committee said:—Various lives of argument had been aborden against the Bill. There were those who denied there was evil say communism was to the country's good Mr. Chamanlal was supposed to be in touch with Labour and industrial centres. In Bombay they found intimidation had been going on behind the scenes and when Government who knew more had asked for additional power was it right for any one to refuse them these powers The speaker hoped the Bill would make the communist growth die away but if it did not, it would be the duty of Government to bring forward a further measure to deal with Indian communists. Mr. Cocke advised Government to adopt counter propaganda through wireless and otherwise. Government had to resort to special procedure in case evidence was difficult to produce publicly.

MR KELKAR'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Kelkar (Nationalist) characterised Government action as insistent and aggressive; insistant, because the Bill had been brought forward in spite of its rejection last session; aggressive because the addition of another objectionable provision to the bill. Mr. Crerar's whole case was based on the catalogue of crimes in Bombay. The speaker admitted the situation was very ugly to-day and unless the new Bombay Governor spoke ironically the fact that the Governor was surprised that there had been so little disturbance caused by eight months' strike showed that there was little element of violence permeating it. The Home Member had failed to establish a case as none except Bradley and Spratt had been quoted. "It seems to me that Governments case is 'Bradley and Spratt. They have together made a very faithful medley'". (Laughter). Mr. Kelkar said considering the present law the new provisions would apply to a very limited number of persons and the Bill was either a sort of steam hammer to kill a fly or too small to kill a great evil. (Sir Victor Sassoon: "Hear, hear".) Therefore, it was useless in either case. Mr. Kelkar's next objection was the replacement of the High Court Judges by Sessions Judges in constituting the tribunal. The High Court judges must have, with their high judicial sense, refused to be a party to this business.

Mr. Crerar: Has the Hon'ble member any authority for such statement?

Mr. Kelkar: That is my impression because the additional work to be thrown on the High Courts would be so small that the only objection might be against the character of work required of the High Courts.

NEHRU REPORT CITED.

Continuing Mr. Kelkar emphasised the Nehru Report's observation regarding the sanctity of privatt ownership of property showed that the whole of India was opposed to the Soviet doctrine of property ownership and that India would not imbibe that doctrine. Communist literature coming into India was only an infinitismal fraction of that entered England. Why not penalise it there and why did the British Government allow communist members to sit in Parliament. "I have no sympathy with mischief mongering politicians who come into India. (Official Applause). But I hold that communism is a social economic theory and should not be penalised as such and am convinced there are not real or substantial elements of violence behind the communist propaganda. It is for Government to direct the youthful movement to its proper channels and as for the Bill we want you to play a manly game of in and out. (Laughter). There is at present no responsibility on this side of the House." (Applause).

SIR DENYS BRAY'S BALDERDASH.

Sir Denys Bray, one of the best orators of the House, was cheered when he rose to intervene in the debate. Sir Denys said he missed the usual charm of manners and urbanity of speech, general tolerance and moderation which had been the characteristics of Mr. Kelker speeches.

At a time when India's safety and strength were being raided by individuals from outside, not Indian individuals but by strangers at India's gates, by dissimination of poison destructive of her social order, are we to indulge in archeological researches into the armoury of the Executive and see and guess whether this or that rusty, unhandy weapon cannot be used to ward off this ptril? Are we at this stage to split straws instead of adding the armoury of the Executive, an Executive irresponsible, imperfectly Indianised, bureaucratic, but an Executive all the same, an Executive for better or for worse, but an Executive charged with India's safety for the time being. (Applause).

IN THE NAME OF YOUTH!

Continuing Sir Denys said communist invader came to his victim in many guises. He passed over the mature and well balanced men and gave the poison to immature, adolescent and to the youth of India. "Shall we, now that we have reached years of discretion, look on the movement while our youth has this poison injected in it? Can any one, remembering the impressionable age of his own youth, look upon gradual approach of this pernicious doctrine and remain unafraid of the youth? The Home Member had appealed to the Leader of Opposition to set aside the opposition in a matter so close to his heart and ours. I will appeal to another Hon. Pandit, the Leader of the Nationalist Party, leader, as no man I know is, and the inspiration of Hindu youth. I would appeal to him. For he knows the peril to the youth of India. I appeal to him to let me follow his lead in passing this Bill for the public safety of India and India's youth." (Appaluse.)

DIWAN CHAMANLAL.

Dewan Chamanlal from the Congress Party next addressed the House for over an hour opposing the Bill in a speech which elicited warm appreciation of several benches. He congratulated Sir Denys Bray on the manner of his speech. (Pandit Motilal: What about matter?")

As for matter, it was India's safety that was at stake and therefore we should not split over this or that weapon. Sir Denys Bray presumed that the safety of India was at stake and, therefore, the Assembly must perforce arm the Executive with that weapon. Mr. Cosgrave yesterday had said that this legislation did not savour of Star Chamber methods. Mr. Chamanlal reminded Mr. Cosgrave of the constitution of the Star Chamber and pointed out that it was similar to the procedure now proposed, that is, of three sessions judges being called upon by the Government to try the accused on evidence which was not accessible to the accused and on documents concocted or forged by police. That was 500 years ago in Britain and now in the Year of Grace 1929 British Government in India adopted similar methods. Methods of Star Ctar Chamincluded proceeding on rumour, inflicting penalty no other than death. When Mr. Cosgrave stated that the Bill did not savour of Star Chamber methods he spoke without knowledge of his history.

TRAGEDY OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. Cosgrave interrupting stated that he never said a word about Star Chamber yesterday.

Mr. Chamanlal: Perhaps my friend does not remember what he said. (A voice: He did not mention.)

Mr. Chamanlal proceeding said the persons who were on trial were not Bradley or Spratt but persons like Sir Denys Bray. (Sir Victor Sassoon: They don't mind being on trial.)

Mr. Chamanlal: That is just the tragedy of the situation. I challenge my friend to get up in his own country and defend legislation of this kind without losing the respect of his people. Is there no Communist Party in Great Britain? Has that been declared an unlawful association"

SMART RETORTS.

Mr. Chamanlal continuing, asked when legislation of this kind was not required to deal with the menace. in Great Britain, why it was required in India? In September, the Home Member talked of the breakdown of the social, moral and material fabric of Indian society if the Bill was not passed. Four months had passed after the Bill was rejected. Had that fabric broken down?

Mr. Crerar: I never said it would break down in four months' time.

Mr. Chamanlal: "Why, then, did you say that the Bill was urgently wanted? That society still exists. Hon'ble Members like Mr. Crerar are doing their business day after day in peace and comfort and I have not heard of any member of Government being murdered or assaulted or kidnapped.

Col. Crawford: What about Indian labourers?

Mr. Chamanlal: I have not heard of Colonel Crawford losing even a minute's sleep on account of this menace.

What then was the use of threatening us by those big phrases of fabric of society breaking down and all that? Whatever the menace be, it can be checked by the ordinary law of the land. (European benches: Question.) (A voice: What about other countries?)

Mr. Chamanlal: Legislation in other countries is limited to the question of immigration.

Sir Victor Sassoon: No.

SORRY FOR SIR VICTOR.

Mr. Chamanlal: My friend Mr. Cosgrave has referred to Immigraion Laws. There is the Cosgrave Government in Ireland and there is another Cosgrave Government in India (Laughter). The Irish Government limited similar law for five years. But within an year and a half they discovered that public opinion was against it. There was not a single case reported under similar law there within that one and a half years. And the Cosgrave Government repealed that law. Then, in Australia, can you show any similar law? Can you show any American legislation?

Sir Victor: Yes, in America.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: I deny that.

Mr. Chamanlal: You have not got in America a law to deport persons without trial.

Sir Victor: There is the same trial as under this Bill.

Mr. Chamanlal: I am sorry for Sir Victor and I now realise why his industry is in such a bad state. (Laughter.)

THE REAL OBJECT.

Proceeding Mr. Chamanlal contended that the passing of the Bill was not going to deal with various forms of dangers which Mr. Crerar fondly hoped. They might deport Mr. Spratt or Mr. Bradley, but Communism would be there. Industrial discontent would remain. And when this Bill was passed what would happen? As the Home Member said yesterday the Government of India who were already corresponding with local Governments would bring a Bill deaing with the Indian Communists. It was therefore wrong to say that by passing the Bill the House was not committed to any policy in relation to the Indian Communists. There was enough power under the ordinary criminal law to deal with the Communists foreign or Indian. (A voice: No.)

Chamanlal: Who is that intelligent lawyer who says no? (Laughter). In 1925 he, the speaker and Mr. Baptista were being threatened with murder by Pathans in Bombay. Were any special powers demanded by Government then? No. The whole idea underlying the Bill was to take powers to deal with the Indian political problem which Government knew was shifting its ground from the upper and middle classes to the working classes. (Applause in Congress benches). Government knew that in the Assembly they had been asserting that they had not got the sanction behind them. Government knew that the sanction lay with the working classes and with the peasantry of India. Government were afraid of that sanction and wanted extraordinry powers by the back-door to deal with the situation. What was the basis of the Bill? Nothing but the awakening of the masses. (Kabiruddin Ahmed: Money from Moscow.)

Mr. Chamanlal: I shall take money from Moscow, for Moscow will be poorer for it. And I shall utilise that money for my people instead of taking money and sitting on the other benches an ddoing no work at all. (Applause).

SOIL FOR COMMUNISM.

Continuing Mr. Chamanlal said that the real problem of Indian workers

Continued on next page.

Troops Stationed In Mill Area

APPEAL TO LEADERS OF ALL COMMUNITIES

—:o:—

RESTORE PEACE IN CITY

PUBLIC MEETING OF MUSLIMS

A meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on Tuesday evening in the Hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam to consider the grave situation arising out of the kidnapping scare in Bombay. Sirdar Sulleman Cassim Mehta presided. At the outset Mr. Fazal Mooraj explained the object of the meeting which was to device measures to restore peace and friendly relations among the various communities.

Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Hussainali Rahimtoolah M.L.C.:—

"This meeting of Muslims of Bombay condemns the action of those men who have falsely and maliciously spread the rumour that the Pathans have been kidnapping children—an act which is repugnant to the spirit of Islam. This meeting is of opinion that the Pathans are peaceful and law-abiding Citizens who have proved themselves very useful in several walks of life. This meeting offers its sincerest condelence to the families of those Pathans and others who have been barbarously assassinated and done to death as the result of the machinations of those who have spread the rumour. This meeting appoints a committee of the following to wait upon the Home Secretary and the Commissioner of Police to prevail upon them to take all necessary steps to safeguard and protect the lines of all law-abiding citizens. This meeting authorises the Committee to take all steps to ensure peace and security in the city and maintain amity and good relations among various communities." The resolution was passed after several speakers including Moulvi Abdur Raoof, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan, one of the ltaders of the Pathans in Bombay had addressed the meeting Mr. Abdul Ghaffar said that the Pathans were a poor law-abiding community. They were staunch Muslims and considered kidnapping of children a crime against Islam. The rumour about Pathans kidnapping children was absolutely false. Among the members of the Committee are Sir Irbahim Rahimtoolah, Messrs Ibrahim Ghulam Hussain Currimbhoy, Fazul Mooraj, Abubaker Beg Mahomed, Sheriff Devji Canjee, Hosseinbhai A. Lalji, Hussainali Rahimtoolah, Syed Munawar Jitekar M. C. Chagla, Mahomed Ali Allahbux, Curtary Rahimtoolah Chinai Khatri, Dimlimkar, Moulvi Abdur Raoof. Messrs Fazul Mooraj and Dimtikar were appointed Secretaries.

APPEAL TO ALL COMMUNITIES.

Mr. Osman Sobani moved and Mr. S. A. Brelvi seconded the following resolution:—

"This meeting requests prominent citizens of all communities to concert measures for the restoration of peace in the city." The resolution was unanamously passed. A fund was raised at the meeting for the relief of the families of Pathans who have lost their lives or have received injuries.

DAMODAR HALL

—:o:—

A communication from the Social Service League states that there is no truth in the statement made by the "Evening News of India" that the Damodar Thakersey Hall is the headquarters of the mill-workers. It is under the management and occupation of the Social Service League which has nothing to do with the Girani Kamgar Union and its activities.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN MUSLIM CRICKETOR

The sad and untimely death of Mr. Shaikh Gulab Rasool took place in the typhoid fever. In the death of Mr. Rasool Islam Gymkhana and Bombay Cricket in general have suffered a great loss. This young sportsman had a straight style. Both with the bat and the ball he showed great skill.

MORE MURDEROUS ASSAULTS

Pathans Beseige Police Headquarters for Redress

13 PATHANS, 5 HINDUS AND 1 EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICER KIKKED

—:o:—

Governor Cancels Visit to Delhi

There was a serious clash between a big crowd of mill-workers and Pathans residing at Abu Building opposite the K. E. M. Hospital in which Deputy Inspector Mr. Priestly was killed and several persons received injuries. It appears that when the fight between the Pathans and the workers was going on Mr. Priestly who was on duty at Suparibag Road went in the midst of the fight and a stone hit him on his face. He was removed to Hospital where he died.

AT DONGRI.

Another fracas took place at Dongri between the Pathans and the Police and Hindus, with the result that several persons were injured and two Hindus were killed. About 300 Pathans were brought down from the docks under escort. Som attacked the police near Dongri. One police Havaldar is seriously injured.

One Hindu was stabbed to death at Mirlandon late in the night making the total number of deaths 19, of which 13 are Pathans, 5 Hindus and 1 Police officer. 51 persons were removed to different hospitals on Tuesday.

Pathans have been removed from the Juma Musjid to the Musafarkhana at Carnac Road under police escort.

Military guards are posted at Poibavdi, K. E. M. Hospital, Curry Road Jacob Circle, Lalbag and Kalaechowki. The Magistrates were also moving about till midnight.

GOVERNOR POSPTONES VISIT TO DELH

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes under Tuesday's date:—

"His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes who was to have left for Delhi this afternoon (Tuesday) has postponed his visit."

The Pathan kidnapping scare has gone from bad to worse in Bombay in spite of the reassuring notification by Government that no child so far has been kidnapped or any complaint received to that effect. It is apprehended that if quiet is not restored in the city immediately it would disgrace the "Second City in the Empire" of having bred communalism. Tuesday was marked with scenes of guerilla warfare between the Pathans and the Hindus in which many lives were again lost and a number of injured persons removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment. The K. E. M. Hospital now appears to be more or less a war hospital as every now and then dead, dying or the injured persons are admitted there, the total number of the injured being treated were 53, out of whom 26 were allowed to go home.

On Tuesday almost all the mills in the mill area were closed except the Railway workshops. The infuriated mob seems to have gone out of control for the whole night till early hours of the morning they paraded the locality with shouts of "Lal Wavta-ki Jay" ("Victory for the Red Flag"). The excitement ran to such a pitch that the Labour leaders had to convene three meetings at different centres, viz., Nagoo Sayaji Wadi, Sewree and De Lisle Road exhorting the people to go to work but without effect. They also issued handbills and distributed in thousands in the mill area which ran as follows;—

OPERATIVES EXHORTED TO RESUME WORK.

"Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. Red Flag. Notice to all mill-workers and railway-shop men. During the last two or three days it is rumoured that Pathans are kidnapping the children. On account of this scare, Railway workshops and mills were closed down and all people are in a state of panic. It could not be ascertained, however, as to who are the kidnappers and whose children are kidnapped on account of the state of disturbance. The disturbance suits our enemies. In spite of the firing on the 12th December we are working peacefully and those who tried to bring about division in our ranks are deceived and our unity remains unbroken. All sorts of tricks are played against us. In this terrible time with a view to give protection to our children, our volunteer corps will be parading throughout the city. It is better for you not to remain idle and go to work. After all if the workmen have resumed their work there will be time enough to ascertain the real cause of the scare. Therefore all are requested to go to work from to-day. When you go to work your homes and children will be protected by our volunteer corps." The handbill is signed by A. A. Alwe (President) and S. A. Dange (Secretary).

FREE FIGHT AT CURRY ROAD BRIDGE.

This notice, however, had no effect and the mill-operatives did not go to work. In bands of 200 and sometimes more than that they preferred to parade in the mill area and assault any Pathan they came across. A free fight took place near the Curry Road Bridge between the Pathans and a mob of strikers in which two Pathans were killed on the spot. Four Pathans received severe injuries while some of the strikers were also injured.

The Bombay city police are very much handicapped for want of a sufficient police force to cope with the situation. The force is at present sufficient for maintaining law and order in the ordinary course of peaceful times but there is no reserve force to fall upon in time of emergency as it is in Calcutta and other leading cities. The Commissioner of Police has, therefore, to requisition constables and officers from different stations to do special duty in the mill area over and above their regular work of the day. Some of the officers and constables have to work at a stretch for more than twenty-four hours and this tells on their health. The police force being not adequate in number it is difficult for them to be here, there and everywhere, and as a result hooligans take an opportunity of assaulting the Pathans where police help is not available.

It is surprising why Government have not reinforced the police force so long, though the labour unrest has been going on for the last 10 months.

FREE FIGHT AT PURBHADEVI.

At Purbhadevi in the morning a free fight took place between the Pathans and the strikers with the result that three Pathans were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. One Pathan was going alone DeLisle Road and he found himself surrounded by a big crowd of more than hundred. He was mercilessly assaulted and then left to his fate till the police removed him to the hospital.

About 200 Pathans staying in the B. D. D. chawl at Sewree were removed under special police protection to Abu Building a few yards distance from the K. E. M. Hospital where a special police force is kept to maintain order. The Abu Building is also not very far from the head office of the Girni Kamdar Mandal, and was the scene of fight several times on Monday between the Pathans and the strikers. The police kept armed force on Tuesday in this vicinity.

The mill area from DeLisle Road to Purbhadevi and Sopari Baug to Kalachowki presents a very gloomy spectacle as almost all the shops are closed and the residents are living within closed doors and windows.

MAULANA MOHMED ALI INTERVIEWED.

So far twelve persons are reported to have been killed, seven on Monday and five in Tuesday. Out of these one is a Hindu. 53 are injured. Except two or three all are Pathans.

Maulana Mohmedali who is a patient in the K. E. M. Hospital was interviewed by our representative on the question of the present disturbance in the city and he very much regretted that some of the people were doing things of

(Continued on Page 8).

AT THE CALL OF DUTY

Afghan Prince Leaves Study: Hurries to Father's Aid

ATTACK ON KABUL IMMINENT

Amanullah Proclaims Kandahar as Country's Capital

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Berlin.—In an interview with Reuter. Prince Hedaiatullah said he had interrupted his studies at his own volition in order to plac ehimself at the disposal of his father's Government. He was convinced that his father would finally defeat all his opponents and he believed that the population would soon recognise his father's rule to be the best. He would entrain from Moscow as far as possible and then motor home, as the most convenient route via, India, would take too much time—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day, Col. Howard Bury asked whether the British Legation and the staff would be maintained in Kabul in view of the facility of withdrawing the Minister by air in case of danger. Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that subordinates at the Legation and others whose presence was not essential had been or were being, withdrawn. The question of withdrawal of Sir Francis Humphrys and his staff must depend on circumstances, and it was impossible to make a statement anticipating the decision that might finally be taken, but the removal by air of even a small number of persons might very well prove to be by no means easy.

Sir Austen added: "I take the opportunity of expressing, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the admiration for courage and fortiude of Sir Francis Humphrys and his staff displayed in circumstances of great difficulty and danger. A similar tribute is due to Lady Humphrys and other ladies who were recently withdrawn."—Reuter.

NO SECURITY OF LIFE OR PROPERTY IN KABUL

—:o:—

REBEL KING'S FUNNY PROCLAMATION

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Feb. 4.

Mr. Sheikh Bashir Ahmed, B.A., LL.B., Professor of English and History at the Training College at Kabul who arrived here yesterday gave an illuminating account of the happenings in Afghanistan to a representative of the Associated Press. He said: "The uppermost feeling in my heart is one of thankfulness for being back in India again. The things that have happened in Afghanistan pass our comprehension. They have been so sudden and are so far-reaching in their consequences. I think that ex-King Amanullah was 200 years ahead of his subjects and he went too fast with his reforms. The fanatical and ignorant Mullahs caused excitement among the inhabitants with the result that there were risings in different parts of the kingdom. More especially, Westernisation and the abolition of veil and the girls being sent to Constantinople enraged the people beyond description.

WHY AMANULLAH HAD TO ABDICATE.

Immediately before the abdication of Amanullah Khan, the Shinwaris were up in arms in the Eastern side and Habibullah Khan, the present King, led his band of rebels from the North. It may look rather surprising that the Afghan army should have been defeated by a mere handful of men ill-armed and ill-clad led by Habibullah and the King forced to abdicate. But the fact of the matter is that Afghan army was not a well-disciplined and organised force. They were not quite loyal and did not put up a fight. King Amanullah knew it too well and decided to abdicate in favour of his brother, Inayatullah. But this did not improve matters. The King's army left their positions after Amanullah Khan's departure and the same evening Habibullah with his band of men entered Kabul and took possession of the City. Inayatullah Khan was besieged in the Fort and the seige continued for three or four days. But ultimately Inayatullah was compelled to surrender on pain of the town being looted and the inhabitants massacred and Habibullah became King. Since then the town of Kabul outwardly bears its normal condition but no one feels any security of life or property. Indians, especially, are panic-stricken and they wish to be evacuated at the earliest opportunity. Although there has been no universal loot yet there have been stray cases of loot in which the victims were Indians. Most of those who occupied exalted positions under the late King have been imprisoned and their property looted. There has been no general molestation of Indians. Hindus have not been subjected to any hardship and their religious liberty has not been interferred with.

SITUATION FRAUGHT WITH GRAVE POTENTIALITIES

The present situation in Afghanistan is fraught with the gravest possible potentialities. The Shinwaris under Ali Ahmad Jan have categorically refused to accept the present King and so have the Mangals of the Southern Side. Amanullah Khan is said to be raising an army in Kandahar. Everybody in Kabul expects an attack from the Shinwaris and the Kandaharis at any time. Perhaps the attack would have taken place by this time but for the heavy snowfall's. Everybody shudders to think of that day because a general massacre and plunder are then apprehended.

A FUNNY PROCLAMATION.

The present King has totally abolished schools and a proclamation was issued by him enumerating the sins of Amanullah Khan, the chief of which being that history, geography, mathematics and the writing of languages from left to right were taught in the schools started by him. The funniest thing in that proclamation was that according to Islam young boys are in the same position as grown-up girls and should be protected and therefore not to be sent to schools.

POSITION OF INDIANS

Be that as it may, our chief concern is that the Indians both men and women, should be evacuated as soon as possible. The situation may get worse any day. We are thankful to Sir Humphrys, the British Minister, and his staff are doing their best on behalf of the Indians and two aeroplanes have been detailed to go to Kabul every day for such evacuation. But I think, if possible, the number of aeroplanes should be increased an the Indian population rescued at the earliest possible opportunity, because their position in the town is very unsafe. In the end I would make an appeal on behalf of Indians in the Education Department. Their passports were not being issued by the present Foreign Office and hence they are being delayed."—A. P.

LAWLESSNESS IN GHAZNI AREA

—:o:—

AMANULLAH DECIDES TO MAKE KANDHAHAR HIS CAPITAL

PESHAWAR, Feb. 4.

The situation in Ghazni area is obscure but a good deal of unrest and lawlessness appear to prevail in that area. Skirmishes have occurred halfway between Kandhahar and Ghazni, between Amanullah's forces and the Ghilzais.

KANDAHAR TO BE CAPITAL.

It is rumoured that Amanullah has stated that whether he regains Kabul or not it is his intention to make Kandhahar the capital of Afghanistan.

An encircling movement on Kabul by Ali Ahmed Khan appears to be imminent. He has adopted the style of "Servant of the Nation and the Faith".

PAMPHLETS DROPPED FROM AEROPLANES.

On January 25th two aeroplane dropped pamphlets on behalf of Habibullah at Ningrahar, Gardez and other places to the effet that the Royal Family had been forced to leave Kabul and if the tribes did not want Habibullah as King they should send representatives to Kabul to select their own King.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT FOR POWER.

Mir Ghaus-Ud-Din with laskkar of Ahmadzi and Zadrans has been threatening Gardez. He has demanded that the treasury and magazine should be handed over to him. Hakim-i-Ala pacified him and requested him not to attack Gardez but to wait until the situation at Kabul was known. It appears that Ghausuddin is trying to consolidate the tribes with a view to become head of the Southern Provinces. His ultimate allegiance is still doubtful.

The majority of Afridis in Jalalabad have returned to their homes. The trouble between the Shinwaris the Afridis and the Mohmands amongst themselves shows no signs of being settled.—A. P.

TROOPS STATIONED IN MILL AREA

(Continued from page 7.)

which the harmful effect to India they did not realise. For instance, he said, if Miss Mayo were to come to India and write another book she would describe what was happening during the past few days and say that Indians were so backward that they believed children were sacrificed even for construction of bridges. Was this not a libel of India? He stated tha in a certain paper he read an account of how an effort was made to spirit away a Bohra boy. Perhaps the story was be true. But he would challenge the Bohra old man who gave out the story of his son's kidnapping to come out and pick up any two Pathans and scare them away with his knife. He urged the newspapers not to write misleading reports and articles, but to give the public sound advice to live as brethren. Yesterday, he said, he saw from his ward a number of people going with sticks and stones and the police would not prevent them from going about. If the police were not able to cope with the situation it would be better if they called for military aid and quelled disturbance. He did not understand what the Labour leaders were doing to pacify the public. He was also surprised that the Youth League was quiet. He expected every member of the Youth League to go out and try his best to bring about understanding between the Pathans, and the strikers instead of holding meetings in the Jinnah Hall and passing resolutions there. He knew the Pathan mentality. They were a quiet people and would not take revenge because they believed that "vengence is the Lord's".

A batch of about fifty Pathans was going along Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla, when near the Tramway stables they were assaulted by a mob of two hundred men. Three Pathans were injurred and they were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A police-van driver had also an adventurous experience in the morning. While going along Arthur Road jail to convey prisoners to the High Court from the jail he was surrounded by a mob who smashed his van. Fortunately there were no prisoners in the van at the time of accident. The driver managed to escape even with the smashed van.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE RECEIVES BLOWS.

The compound of the Head Police Office was the scene of considerable turmoil and confusion on Tuesday morning when some well-known police officers, including the Commissioner of Police, received some blows at the hands of some Pathans. It appeared that at about 10-30 a.m. about 300 Pathans marched from Chinchpokli to go to the Commssiioner of Police with a request to extend the police protection from the ravages of the hooligans. When they came near the Chinhpokli Bridge they were accosted by a big crowd of mill workers who began to assault them with lathis and stones. The Pathans seeing the adverse situation ran towards the railway station, and got in No. 84-E Thana local bound for Victoria Terminus which was happily standing on the Chinchpokli Station at the time. The mob pelted stones at the train and smashed some glass panes and windows. The Pathans succeeded in arriving as far as Victoria Terminus Station and everything seemed to have gone smoothly and peacefully.

PATHANS ASSAULT PASSER BY.

When they came near Crawford Market, however, one of the Pathans could not resist the temptation of wielding his lathi at some Hindus and soon knocked down a Hindu passer-by with the blow of his lathi. The news spread like wild fire that the Pathans were killing Hindus near Crawford Market, and the Jewellery Bazar, and Cloth Markets in the Shaikh Memon Street were closed down in the twinkling of an eye. Another Hindu was then going in a victoria with a silver bar and he too was assaulted and the stallholders of the Crawford Market and other shop keepers closed down their business for safety's sake. The Pathans then marched to the office of the Commissioner of Police for redress and the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner asked the Pathans to select their five men to confabulate with him and advised others to sit down in the compound.

POLICE OFFICIALS ASSAULTED.

While Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, was engaged in conversation with the Pathans' representatives, an alarm was raised that the Pathans were flourishing their sticks at any body who came across them. Mr. Kelly rushed up to the spot, but he was mixed up in the crowd along with Superintendent Subaji Rao and other police officers and the Pathans did not spare the Chief of the police and his officers from the fury of their lathis and both Mr. Kelly and Supcrintendent Sabaji Rao got a few blows. The police whistles for help brought at once a number of officers and armed police on the spot who surrounded the Pathans and disarmed them of their lathis. About 150 Pathans, however, managed to run away from the compound and they took shelter in the Juma Masjid. The remaining Pathans were surrounded and kept under police control.

The Juma Masjid was then guarded by the armed police and Mr. H. P. H. Dastur was called in view of the emergency of the occasion.

POLICE ESCORT RATHANS TO THEIR HOMES

—:o:—

After incident in the Head Office compound, the Commissioner of Police requisitioned a company of military regiment to quell disorder. They were sent to the mill area immediately to restore quiet and order. This does not mean that the civil power has been taken over by the army. The presence of the regiment is merely to strengthen the hands of the Bombay City Police who are found much inadequate for the purpose of restoring order in which several thousands hooligans take part.

In the evening the Pathans who had taken shelter in the Juma Masjid were asked to quit the sacred premises under the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police and they were taken to the Head Police Office under police escort. Thence they were conveyed to their homes along with other Pathans in motor lorries escorted by armed police and three police inspectors.

IDENTIFICATION OF MURDERED PATHANS

—:o:—

Out of the twelve Pathans killed only two were identified on Tuesday both of them being father and son who fell victims to the fury of an angry mob. Sub Inspector Rane of the Mahim Police station said in his evidence for nature that on information that some Pathans were being murdered by a mob, he proceeded to Dharavi Road, where he found the dead bodies of three Pathans. The mob, consisting of Mahomedans and Hindus about 100 strong were coming from the direction of Sion to Dharavi leaving the victims at Dharavi Road, where witness found them. He examined the bodies in the presence of a panch. On the person of one he found a sum of Rs. 382.

The next witness, Bahadur Sida Huson Khan, a watcman in the G. I. P. Rly. at Sion, stated that at 5 P.m. he receneved the news that his brother and father had been killed by a mob. Thereupon he obtained leave to go, and on arrival identified the bodies as those of his brother, Mohomed Husein Sida Huseinfi and his father, Sidasan Mirhasankhan.

The third witness, Yar Hussein Khan, a watchman in the Technicological Laboratory at King's Circle, stated that on Monday night he heard that some fellow watchmen had been killed by rioters. He identified the bodies in the morgue as those he had seen on the road.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skulls caused by bunt weapons being used in a murderous assault on them by rioters in the mill area.

ANOTHER STOVE FATALITY

INCIDENT ARISING OUT OF KIDNAPPING SCARES

—:o:—

Another stove fatality was related before the coroner on Tuesday when an inquest was held touching the death of Sugrabai aged nine years. The evidence showed that the deceased lived at Dhobi Talao with her sister. On Sunday last she heard an alarm that some Pathans were caught kidnapping children and rushed from her room out side to see the Pathans when her sari touched a lighted primus stove which was kept in the room. Her sister made an attempt to put out the fire but Sugrabai received extensive burns and died in the G. T. Hospital. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PRESENT INDIAN LEGISLATURES

Extension of Term under Consideration

—:o:—

GENTLE HINT AT DELEGATIONS' COMPOSITION AFTER SIMON SEVEN'S REPORT

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The question of extending the term of the present Indian Legislatures was being considered for more than one reason, declared Lord Winterton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, "But I should make it clear", he added, "that Indian legislative delegations or representatives whom, as His Majesty's Government hope the Joint Parliamentary Committee may invite to confer when the Statutory Commission has reported, need not be identical with the committees now sitting on conference with the Commission.—Reuter.

GOVT. CAUGHT IN TIGHT CORNER

(Continued from previous page.)

was that the were hungry; they did not require a Bradley or Spratt to tell that they were hungry or a Crerar to say that they were not hungry. (Kabiruddin Ahmed: Why do you then collect from those hungry people and misappropriate it) (Laughter) Mud houses were no sign of prosperity. The soil for communism was there in hungry stomachs and mud houses and deportations of Spratt and Bradley would not solve to get rid that communism. Communism was a movement for nationalisation of land and industry. Nowhere in the Bill was communism or communist mentioned as only those whose opject was subversion of organised Government. The Congress was working for overthrow of the present Government.

Sir Victor Sassoon: By what means?

Dewan Chamanlal. By any moans legitimate within their power.

Sir Victor: What is that means?

Dewan Chemanlal: The Hon'ble member will know when that day arrives.

ROBBING LIBIRTY OF PERSON.

Continuing, Chamanlal said if Government's intention was to destroy communism why did they not include communism, both foreign and Indian. The reason was that Government were afraid of coming out with that specific demand all of a sudden. But the Indian communist was the next step in the programme. The Indian labour movement as at present constituted, was working for nationalisation of land and industry. Where it differed from communist movement was that while the latter advocated violence the former believed in peaceful means. But was he, a socialist, going to be prevented from preaching his doctrine or receiving help for a socialist organisation? No honest Indian had any right to attach his signature to this Bill which sought to rob a person of his liberty. It was no use Sir Denys Bray appealing to Pandit Malaviya as the acknowledged leader of Hindus in order to get his support. Hiuduism was the best form of socialistic system. (Kaburuddin Ahmed: As the non-brahmins).

If Government wanted power to suppress socialism they would have to walk over their dead bodies before they could get that power. As one responsible for the setting up of the Trade Union Congress he affirmed that the Congress would do everything in its power to defeat the end of Government. The Trade Union Congress was not afriad of communism. He did not think there were more than ten honest communists in India. A majority of those who were creating trouble in disturbed areas were those who were led by the C.I.D. (Cries of dissent). He challenged the Home Member to constitute a bench consisting of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Malaviya and a few others to vnd how many of them were in the pay of the C.I.D. Concluding Chamanlal said: "Both as a matter of policy and as a matter of convenience and certainly as a matter of principle it would be unwise for any non-official Indian to vote for this measure and if it is passed whatever agitation there will be in this country, Mr. Crerar, who is ill-advised, will be responsible for it "(Applause)

Mr. Coatman, Director of Information Bureau, in his maiden speech elaborated the Home Member's remarks on the spread of communism. He was prepared to support with documents his assurance that communist propaganda was very wide spread in India and that its influence was far from negligible. After a careful analysis of records in his possession he found that propaganda was being carried on in a variety of ways.

MR. RANGASWAMY'S CHALLANGE.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Congressmen, challenged Mr. Coatman's view regarding press propaganda and Mr. Cosgrave's statement of the position of law in the United States, Australia and Canada and concluded by asking why when the British flag enabled Britishers to exploit and bleed India should another movement with peaceful methods be denied an opportunity to spread its doctrines.

Sir Victor Sassoon held that the measure did not go far enough. He declared that British communists were the brain of the movement in Bombay and a campaign of murder and intimidation had been successfully organised. It was said ordinary law of the land was enough to deal with Indian Communists. But whatever lawyers might say it was not so in practice in Bombay.

Mr. Birla, Nationalist, considered that unless 1/4 exchange ratio was adopted there would be no prdosperity which alone could kill communism.

Discussion had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned till tomorrow when voting on Mr. Crerar's motion will take place.—A. P.

EX-SOLDIERS' GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

GOVT. STILL AWAITING PUNJAB REPORT

Only half a dozen questions were answered to-day. Colonel Crawford raised the question of the hardship caused to certain railway officers who were deprived of the benefits of the Lee Commission under the old rules. Mr. Parsons assured him that the authorities had been asked to submit cases of any officers who would become eligible for the benefits under the new rules and that the majority of such cases had already been settled while those outstanding were owing to the fact that information furnished in the first intance was either incomplete or of a doubtful nature. The Government were aware that the payment of a lump sum representing concession under the new rule may have the effect of increasing the rate of incometax at which the officer was liable to be assessed. The Government did not propose to afford any relief in the matter of the assessment of incometax Mr. Parsons emphasised the desire of the Railway Board to deal with these cases as expeditiously as possible.

Col. Crawford asked: "Will Government make a full statement regarding recent trouble in Lahore between (A) Jatha of ex-Servicemen and the Punjab Government (B) What are the grounds on which certain leaders of the Jatha were arrested and (C) Will Government state the grievances which the Jatha represented to the Punjab Government?

LOCAL ACTION BEING TAKEN

The Army Secretary in reply said the member to the full statement communicathe local Government. I would refer the member to the full statement communicated to the Press by the Government of the Punjab on January 10. Subsequently the members of the Jatha elected a deputation which waited on the Governor on January 21 and then dispersed to their homes. The Government of India have not yet seen any detailed list of the grievanses of the ex-Servicemen, but they understand that their principal demand was for grants of land. As I have already stated in the attached reply to question No. 305 of the 30th January the local authorities are taking all possible steps to deal with any genuine grievances

BENEVOLENT FUNDS

Replying to a supplementary question by Col. Crawford as to whether there existed any benevolent fund at the disposal of Government to help ex-soldiers, the Army Secretary said there were two funds one called India and Burma and yielded an income of Rs. 40,000 a year, while the second, Indian Army Benevolent Fund to help ex-soldiers in distress, and had an annual income of Rs. 30,000 a year.

To a further supplementary question as to whether Government would take active interest in the ex-soldiers, the Army Secretary said the District Soldiers Board investigated all cases which came to light and recommended them to the authorities.

Sir Abdul Qauyum suggested that Government should make provisions for the relief of ex-soldiers from the Army Budget to which the Army Secretary said they did give a grant to the Indian Army Benevolent Fund.

Dewan Chamanlal asked whether Government proposed to set up a Committee in the Army Department to investigate the grievances of the ex-soldiers The Army Secretary said Government were awaiting the report from the Punjab Government after which they might set up a Committee.

Rev. Chatterji wished to know the comparative income of the European Ex-servicemen's Association and Indian Funds. The Army Secretary wanted notice before he could reply.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY'S VOTE "NOT FINAL"!

Public Safety Bill has blessings of Secretary of State

—:o:—

MEASURE "IN ACCORDANCE WITH INDIA'S CONSTITUTION"

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood Lord Winterton said in the House of Commons that the Public Safety Bill was being reintroduced in the Assembly because the Government of India with full the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India was not prepared to accept as final previous vote of the assembly in that regard. Replying to supplementary question Lord Winterton declared that the bill was in accordance with the Constitution of India.—Reuter.

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INDIA BUYS GOLD

First Big Purchase Since 1927

The "Statesman" understands that within the past two and a half months the Paper Currency Reserve has been strengthened by the acquisition of gold to the substantial amount of Rs. 2,45 crores.

This is the first big addition to the stock of gold in the currency reserve since the purchase of £2.15 million worth for the Gold Standard Reserve in the summer of 1927.

It will be remembered that the Hilton-Young Currency Commission recommended that "a beginning be made with the accumulation of an additional gold holding, with the minimum of risk and expense and in such a manner as to cause the least possible disturbance to the world's gold and silver markets." Consistent with this precaution, the report recommended that no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the reserves should be allowed to escape.

That in the intervening period after the publication of the Currency Commission report the gold reserves have been strengthened to the amount of about Rs. 5 1/2 crores, is, indeed, gratifying. Possibly greater progress would have been made in the adoption of this policy had it not been for the undefined situation as a result of the withdrawal of the Reserve Bank and Gold Standard Bill.

PURCHASE IN LONDON.

The acquisition of gold in 1927 was by direct purchase in the London market. On the present occasion, however, it is a case of a natural inflow of sovereigns as a result of exchange operations.

The gold that has now found its way to the currency reserve since November 15 has been in the shape of sovereigns which were imported by banks from Durban to Madras and presented to the Government at that centre.. In November and December, conditions were propitious for a profitable arbitrage tarnsaction in view of the cross rate between Durban and London, the price of the sovereign in South Africa, the freight charges from Durban to Madras, and the sterling-rupee exchange as quoted in October and November. At that time, and in those conditions, it paid the banks to ship soverigns from Durban to Madras rather than sell forward T. T. at the rates then prevalent, Madras being choesn as the destination as the freight from South Africa to Madras was lower than that to Bombay or Calcutta.

In Section IV of the Indian Currency Act 1927, an obligation is placed on the Government to receive sovereigns and half-soverigns at all currency offices and treasuries at their bullion value, reckoned at Rs. 21-3-10 per tolla of fine gold, or Rs. 13-5-4 per full weight sovereign. It is in pursuance of this statutory obligation that the banks were able to make operations of this kind.

RAPID TRANSPORT EFFECT.

The margin of profit on these transactions to the banks concerned could not have been considerable as the exchange was much below what is generally referred to as the upper gold point. The rupee-rate at which these operations were actually put through was Is. 6 3/32d, which is fully three points below the gold import point of 1s. 6 13/64d.

In other words, owing to a peculiar combination of circumstances, gold imports have been possible as a natural exchange operation at a point appreciably lower than the gold import point as it is usually understood. This phenomenon is in accordance with what is happening everywhere in the world in connexion with the margin between the two gold points. Owing to quicker transport service and cheaper freights, the tendency has been for the gold points to move away from their old moorings and to move nearer each other.

Whether or not these transactions have been of much profit to the banks concerned, there can be no doub that they have brought to the currency reserves a welcome addition of gold stocks.

PILOTS OF MISSING AEROPLANE SAFE

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM KABUL

(Delayed in transmission).

PESHAWAR, Feb. 3.

The pilots, Chapman and Davis, of the missing machine Vickers Victoria have arrived at Barikab, 40 miles east of Kabul on the main Kabul Jalalabad Road and are staying at the rest house. They are being looked by Shahagassm Ali Ahmad Jan. Ali Ahmad Jan is very courteous and friendly. The pilots are quite safe. The plain has been left behind by the pilots. It has not been ascertained as to what the nature of the engine troubles was. No report has been received direct from the pilots. It is not yet known whether Ali Ahmad Jan will send the pilots to Kabul or to Peshawar. Political authorities are doing their best to secure the pilots back at an early a date as possible.

FRESH ARRIVALS

The two Victorias which had left this morning from Risalpur have returned , with 21 passengers including three Europeans. The Europeans are of German nationality, namely, Mrs. Trapp, Mr. Beitz, the Chief Engineer of the Afghan Government, and his wife. The last named was hurt by the propeller of the plane on the 21th of December last and has been in hospital. She is all right now and was very happy and cheerful on landing in Peshawar. Prominent among the Indians is Professor Sheikh Bashir Ahmad of the Training College at Kabul.

DAMAGED MACHINE RETURNS.

The Hinaidi machine which had been damaged has returned piloted by Flight Captain Anderson This plane brought the Legation luggage and Mohd. Aslam, Agricultural Expert, who a few days before the disturbances had arrived in Kabul pursuant to an agreement of service with King Amanullah. The Hinaidi still requires adjustment. The passengers who arrived to-day have their passports regularly endorsed by the Afghan Foreign Office.

PRESENT FOREIGN MINISTER IN KABUL.

A report has been received that the present Foreign Minister in Kabul is Hadi Khan, the first Ambassador in London after the Declaration of Independence by King Amanullah Khan. Formerly, he was the Editor of the "Aman-i-Afghan," the official organ of the Afghan Government.—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—Seth Amratlal Damodardas, a prominent mill agent, died on Monday morning. He was suffering from paralysis for the last three months.—A. P.

KING ALFONSO'S NEW DECREES

SPECIAL POLICE DEPARTMENT CREATED

LONDON, Feb. 4.

MADRID.—New decrees have been signed by King Alfonso investing De Rivera's Government with far wider powers than hitherto possessed with a view to preventing troubles similar to those in Ciudadreal and Valencia. A special temporary police department has been created deriving athority directly from the Cabinet to keep the latter informed of all matters affecting the safety of the State and constituted authorities. Extraordinary powers have been granted to the Cabinet to dismiss or replace officials. Citizens organisation, known as Patriotic Union, (Political Party formed by De Rivera's Government) has become a semi-official body. It will collaborate with the authorities to maintain order.—Reuter.

MANY POLITICIANS ARRESTED

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Paris.—A message from Madrid says that General Sanjurjo has dismissed General Castro Girona from the post of Captain General in Valencia. Many politicians have been arrested including Conservative supporters of Guerra, Republicans and Syndicalists.—Reuter.

KING ABLE TO SIT UP

CONTINUES TO GAIN STRENGTH

LONDON, Feb. 4.

A bulletin says: The King continues to gain strength slowly. He was able to sit up on Saturday and Sunday for a short time. The period of administration of ultraviolet rays has terminated. It is now possible to supplement with luminous rays.—Reuter.

KENYA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

WILL AN INDIAN BE NOMINATED

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Mr. Wellock asked, with regard to the appointment of an Indian Civilian to a seat on the Executive Council of the Kenya Government, whether a Indian will be nominated. Lord Winterton said no decision had yet been made.—Reuter.

LATE MR. MULJI BARBHAYA

CORPORATION ADJOURNS AS A MARK OF RESPECT

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect for the death of Mr. Mulji Bharbhaya, Solicitor, who was a member of the Corporation for 37 years, and its President for the year 1902-3. He was a member of the Standing Committee for 7 years and its Chairman for 1901-2.

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TEST MATCH SENSATION

JACKSON'S SUPERB DISPLAY, SCORING 164

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Adelaide.—Jackson who earned the distinction of making a century on the occasion of his first appearance in Test cricket, gave a superb display in an innings lasting 5 hours and 18 minutes, and made 164. His chief hits were 15 fours. Ryder was at the wicket for 3 hours and 29 minutes and made 63. The fifth wicket partnership between Jackson and Bradman realised 82 runs, the latter scoring 40 out of that total.—Reuter.

London.—Deaths are announced of Sir Frederick John Jackson and Georgina Lady, Dudley.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIA'S ABLE STAND IN SECOND INNINGS

ENGLAND (1st Innings)	334
AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)	369
ENGLAND (2nd Innings)	206 for 2.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Adelaide.—Australia were all out in the first innings for 369. England in second innings had made 42 for two at lunch.

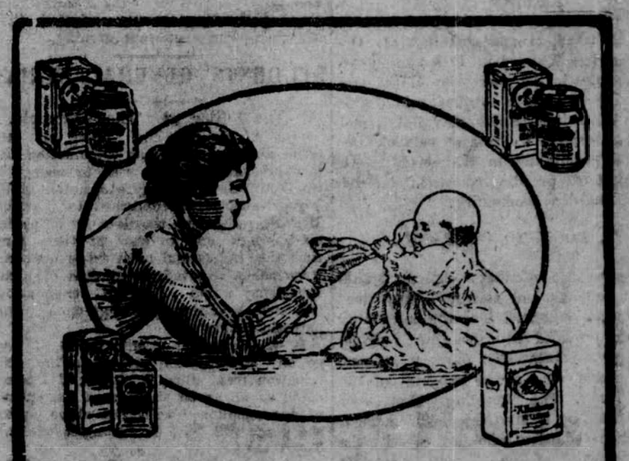
(Later).—At the close of the day's play in the fourth test England had made 206 for two in their second innings.—Reuter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

PLEA FOR APPOINTING ONE INDIAN WOMAN

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Appointment of at least one Indian woman with a practical experience of Trade Union work on the Royal Commission on Indian Labour was urged in the House of Commons by, (Miss Susan Lawrence who drew attention to the "part Indian women play in industry and agriculture". Lord Winterton replied that all relevant considerations would be borne in mind before the personal of the Commission was decided on.—Reuter.



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HIS EXCELLENCY VISITS KHAR

—:o:—

DEMAND FOR REDUCTION IN HEAVY WATER-RATE

BANDRA, Feb. 2.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay accompanied with his staff, and Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., Commissioner of Suburban Division, visited Laxmi Nagar (Khar) on Wednesday last at 3-45 p.m. He alighted near the Promenade Circus and was received by several prominent citizens of Khar. The Collector introduced Mr. Hiralal M. Desai who in turn presented Messrs. Purnanand, Pradhan, Shah, and Rao to His Excellency. His Excellency was then on behalf of the Khar Residents' Association garlanded by Mr. Desai.

The attention of H. E. was invited to the exorbitant water-rate charged by the Development Department and the urgency of reducing it to annas 12 from Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons. It was pointed out to H. E. that this grievance was long-standing, and had not received the attention of the Development Department.

His Excellency assured the citizens to look into the matter, but very smilingly remarked "No promise—promise is a dangerous thing!"

H. E. then visited the Laxmi Society's pavilion and expressed great satisfaction at the working of the Co-operative Housing Societies in Khar. H. E. and the party then drove for Juhu.

AGBOATVALA ORPHANAGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

—:o:—

The distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Hajee Cassum Agboatwala Orphanage came off at Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, before a large gathering. Amir Sir Mohamed Yusuf, Knight, presiding.

The proceedings opened with recitals from the Korane-Shariff, which were followed by Urdu, English and Gujarati poems and dialogues. The Urdu poem on "Our Orphanage" and that "In memory of the late founder", recited by the pupils, were listened to with rapt attention throughout. The Gujarati dialogue entitled "Students and Master", which partook of the nature of a farce evoked roars of laughter. The other attractive items in the programme were feats of physical culture and drill exercises performed by the pupils under the respective instructors, Mr. Tehmuras Sarkari and Mr. Malgaonker, Scout-master.

From the report of the institution which was then read, it appeared that the Orphanage was founded in 1918 and owed its existence to the generosity of the late Mr. Hajee Cassum Agboatwala with whose name it is indissolubly linked and who had created a Trust of valuable immoveable properties in that behalf with the object of spreading education amongst the Mahomedan community.

A BOON TO ORPHANS.

In pursuance of that object Mahomedan orphans and sons of very poor parents are admitted into the institution and are provided with boarding, lodging, clothing, apparatus for physical culture, drill, cricket, etc., at the expense of the Trust funds. The Managing Trustee of the Settlement is Mr. Hajee Alimahamed, son of the founder, who has raised the annual income of the Trust properties from Rs. 7,500 or thereabouts at the date of the Settlement 25 years ago to more than Rs. 21,500 in 1928. Among the Trustees of the Orphanage Mr. Ebrahim Abboo constantly visits the Orphanage, looks after the requirements and comforts of the pupils now numbering 45, and is doing his level best with the co-operation of the Principal, Mr. A. K. Moosaji, to make the Orphanage a complete success. The maintenance charges of the Orphanage come to Rs. 12,000 per annum including which the total yearly expenditure of the Settlement exceeds Rs. 17,000.

After giving away the prizes to the pupils and medals to the instructors of the Orphanage, the President expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the institution, the rise in the number of the pupils from 10 to 48 and the physical culture taught and religious instruction imparted therein. He concluded after laying great stress on the advisability of introducing into the Orphanage instruction in arts and crafts.

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PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF SORABJI J. J. HIGH SCHOOL SURAT

—:o:—

A Surat Correspondant writes:—

The annual prize-distribution of the Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat, came off under the presidency of the Hon. Raufuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, in the school compound.

The function commenced with a prayer followed by the Head Master's report of the working of the school.

The Head Master in his report welcomed the Minister and referred to his interest in educational activities and then to the achievements of the school in various fields of activity. Among all Government High Schools in the presidency, the school stood at the Matriculation examination last year in the percentage of passes second to the Dharwar High School standing first. The school also secured a lion's share in the prizes of the Seva Mandal sports including Dharampore Maharaja's Cup for Hotu-tu-tu and the Rajpipla Championship Shield and medals for tug-of-war. The school also secured the chield for cricket for junior boys. He then referred to the social and drawing activities of the school and spoke in high terms of Mr. Rajendra Surkatha, the Drawing Master of the school who got a gold medal and certificate of meritorious service at the last Provincial Agricultural Show.

The Head Master then requested the Hon. Minister to unveil the portrait of the late Mr. M. N. Khan Saheb, the 1st Asst. Master of the school, who, he said, died in harness only 12 days back. The Minister then unveiled the portrait.

After an interesting programme of recitations, the Minister said that that was the second occasion on which he had the pleasure to preside over prize-distributions in this month and he could say that the students of this High School were inferior to none. He then referred to the report of the Head Master and said that he would do his best to see to the needs of the school in the matter of a good healthy site for the Hostel and a Laboratory Hall. He then expressed his high appreciation of the work of the school in all fields, and complimented the Head Master on the excellent periormance and pronunciation of the boys and thanked the Head Master and the Staff for giving him a pleasant evening.

STUDENTS' GENERAL STRIKE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the date for filling up the forms and paying up the examination fees is approaching near, I wish to suggest to the Youth League to give a notice to the higher authorities concerned to remove Mr. Shirras before the date for paying up the fees, and to state at the same time that unless and until this reactionary Principal is removed, no student of this Presidency would pay the examination fees and all of them would go on a sympathetic strike.

It will be rather a mild purge if we go on strike, after paying up the examination fees. But I think if before doing so we go on strike as a consequence of non-compliance with the above notice, the purge will have its strongest effects.—Yours etc,

D. R. MEHTA.

CHANGES IN APPOINTMENTS OF OFFICIALS IN BARODA STATE

—:o:—

BARODA, Feb. 4.

In consequence of the retirement of Rao Bahadur Govindbhai, First Member of Council, whose long and meritorious services for forty years have been rewarded by His Highness with a special good service pension. Important changes are to take effect from the 4th instant in the official world. Mr. N. K. Aloni, Bar-at-Law, now Revenue Commissioner is appointed Naib Dewan and Karma Vachiv. Mr. Stanley Rice, I.C.S. (Retired) has been relieved of his duties as member of Council and put to special duty in connection with the preparation of a standard biography of His Highness. Mr. Ramlal Desai is appointed to act as Naib Dewan in his place. Mr. Manilal Nananvati, Pragati Adhikari has been appointed Sar Suba. Mr. S. V. Mureria, Suba of Kadi, has been appointed Commissioner of Excise Customs and Local Boards. Mr. K. V. Uplap has been appointed Suba of Kadi. Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar has been appointed Survey Superintendent.

Sunday night the shops of two persons named Chimanlal Fakirchand and Ramlal Gangaram and took possession of Goa lottery tickets. They had previously sent bogus customers to both places with marked coins.—A. P.

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INDIAN CHAMBER AND CORPORATION

—:o:—

MR. KISHENDAS RAMJI'S MANIFESTO

Mr. Kishendas Manmohandas Ramji has put forward candidature again as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He has issued a manifesto to his voters which is reproduced below:

"I beg to inform you that an effort has been made by some persons to create misunderstanding among the members of the Chamber about my career in Bombay Municipal Corporation, through the public press. I beg to inform you that ever since I have been representing the Chamber in the Corporation I have been working in the interests of the Chamber, whenever questions pertaining to the Chamber have cropped up in the House; and I have voted on these questions according to the wishes of the Chamber, so as to safeguard the interests of the Chamber. Not only that, but I have, time and again, striven to convert other corporators to that view. The Committee of the Chamber has got no reason up to now to find fault with my work, from which you will conclude I am competent to represent the Chamber in the Corporation.

"May be, I have not taken up the time of the Corporation by making lengthy speeches. I do not believe that long speeches alone make for public good. To safeguard the interests of an institution, one can do good service by working himself, and trying to convert others to one's own views. And that is the best way. Of course, if an occasion had arisen in the Corporation to necessitate the making of a long speech, I could have done so to persuade the House and secure their votes; I am quite capable of doing that. But according to my belief, such circumstances have never arisen up to now, and so perhaps you have had not sufficient opportunities to judge of my work but the Committee has no cause of complaint against me about my work. And that is the reason of seeking your support, and give you strong proof of my capabilities as a fit representative of the Chamber.

In conclusion I hope, you will oblige me by giving me your vote; and I assure you I shall, in future also, safeguard all interests of the Chamber

WANTED RENT ACT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The cold wave has come and gone, the kidnapping wave is on us, and I see signs of a third wave of agitation against rapacious house-owners gathering force.

On Saturday (the 2nd instant) in the Small Causes Court at Bombay, Mr. Justice M. S. Noronha wisely granted five months time to vacate to the tenant in a case where a houseowner sought to eject him because the tenant had pleaded for only a reasonable increase and not the 75 (seventy five per cent) asked for by him.

A private bill for the extension of the Rent Act is to be on the anvil before the February session of the Bombay Legislative Council, and all public-spirited members will give full support to it in view of the large amount of harassment that is being quietly carried on by landlords. The 'modus operandi' is either ask for a large amount of "Pagdi" or to give ejectment notices and demand increase—of course fabulous—verbally when asked for the reason of ejectment.

People who build for more than their own immediate needs, and invite public to occupy the excess accommodation, and then harass the public when they so occupy should be forced by State or Municipality to take licenses. It is an elementary duty of the State to protect one section against another.—Yours etc.,

Tenant.

—:o:—

Ahmedabad.—The local police raided on

The Gwalior State has patronized the book, "Gita Subhashitam" (or Wise Words from the Gita) by sending Rs. 100 through the Inspector-General of Education for the State, to the author Mr. M. N. Patil, a writer, a poet, and an experienced teacher of Dadar, Bombay.

Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya Students' Union has protested against "the high-handedness of Principal Findlay Shirras extended its sympathy to the students of the College in the heroic fight against it."

LYRA

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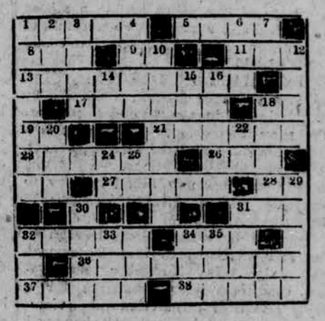
Clues in strict accordance with Chamber's 20th Century Dictionary.

Entry Fee-First Entry Rs. 1-8-0, Additional Entries Re. 1 Per Entry. Rs. 5 for 5 Entries.

CLUES ACROSS.

1. Fat and short
5. A row
8. A species of deer
9. A bone
11. A bolt
13. The Erinyes or Furies
17. In fact
18. If
19. Noun suffix marking place
21. Nor yet (aurtailed)
23. To trifle
26. To reach with the toe
27. A fertile spot in a sandy desert
28. An exclamation of surprise, joy etc
31. Difficulty
32. Tumult (Curtailed)
34. To row
36. The third stomach of a ruminant
37. A wink
38. The moon's age at the beginning of the year.



CLUES DOWN

1. To be earlier than
2. Vowels
3. To resign (Cutailed)
4. Furious, mad
6. Consonants
7. Each (Abbr)
10. Pertaining to Siena
12. A ditch or water-course
14. A prefix meaning in, on
15. Scots for 'die'
16. To prepare the work of an author for publication (Pl)
18. Farther on
20. A ridg
22. In the character of
24. To fare
25. Interj. indeed !
29. The height of a sail
30. To acknowledge (curtailed)
31. An air or rythmical song
32. rustic,
33. A title equivalent to Sir
34. Short for 'Open'
35. A high mountain

ENTRIES CLOSE ON 25th February, 1929. RESULT WITHIN 7 DAYS.

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THE BOLSHIE BILL

—:o:—

STRENGTH OF GOVT. AND OPPOSITION PARTIES

INDEPENDENTS GIVEN FREEDOM OF VOTING

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

There was considerable improvement in the attendance to-day; but every fresh arrival of the Opposition side was equalised by arrivals on the Government side too. Messrs. Jinnah and Srinivas Iyengar are absent. The question hour was remarkably lively when the sharp witted Pandit Kunzru invited the Home Member, Messrs. Parsons, Bajpai and Macworth Young in turn by putting a series of supplementary questions. Four Government members were at their wits end and stood perplexed when the Hon. Mr. Patel most generously came to their aid by directing the Pandit to resume his seat. Another amusing event was when the President pulled up Sir B. N. Mitra "that is not way to ask for leave," when the latter unceremoniously said sitting, "I ask for leave now." The President first gave the ruling that Sir B. N. Mitra must move a separate motion. The visitors gallery was full. Pandit Jawaharlal, Sir C. V. and Lady Mehta, Lady Schuster, Mrs. Crerar and Lady Mitra occupied the President's box. Mr. Crerar amidst Government cheers moved for leave for introduction of the Public Safety Bill amidst cries of "no" from the Congress benches. The Bill having been introduced Mr. Crerar moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee which has been boycotted by the Swarajists and Nationalists. He inflicted one hour speech on the House. The speech had neither the eloquence of Sir Malcolm Hailey, nor was it pregnant with facts and reason like that of Sir Alexander Muddiman. Mr. Crerar's performance was very poor. It was a flimsy effort and largely beside the point. What he wanted was the deportation of a few Britishers who were responsible for the spread of Communism. His object of pressing the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee which expected to finish its labours by the end of February, was to bring the amended Bill for discussion in March, when those five ardent supporters of Government who are now touring with the Simon Commission would be back and thus ensure a safe passage. Wednesday's voting will decide whether the Bill will be referred to a Committee at all. It seems Gayaprasad Singh's amendment is not liked by many. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in his 110 minutes' performance taxed the patience of the House. Many grew disgusted with his lengthy speech which was cheered in turn at the beginning both by Government and the opposition when Mr. Ranga Iyer attacked the Swarajists and Government respectively. The President had to pull him up at 3-15. To-morrow will be witnessed brilliant speeches from Pandits Motilal and Malaviya and Diwan Chamanlal who proposes to deal with the speech of Mr. Cosgrave who contended that America Canada and Australia had similar repressive measures.

The Independent Party is meeting at 10-30 to discuss the Bill. I am informed Mr. Abul Matin is not in favour of the Bill.

The Swarajists have decided to ignore the vituperations poured out by Mr. Ranga Iyer against the party. I am informed Pandit Motilal will not raise his point of order now but will do it at the time the Bill comes for discussion from the Select Committee.

Whether Mr. Ranga Iyer will vote with Government or the Opposition in spite of his lengthy speech wherein he said he opposed the Bill is still not certain. Government Whip is very busy. He made a fervent appeal to Mr. Fazil to bring round the Independent Party to Government side. The Independent Party is receiving too much attention from Government since it holds the key to the situation.

"INDIA A ZANANA OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM"

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Mr. Nilkanth Das in opposing the motion for Select Committee after lunch asked how long they could nurse Imperialism and Capitalism in glass houses and treat India as the zanana of British Imperialism. Communism was like dawn on the horizon and it had been tried in other countries of the world and there was no reason why it should not be tried in India as well. The Bill before the House might empower Government to deport a few foreign communists but would it not check the inflow of new ideas of communism? Government should devise other means if they were anxious to safeguard their interests in the country but he was sure that those very people whom Government was anxious to protect were against the bill and he was prepared to contest an election on that issue.

Mr. Cosgrave (Assam, official) failed to understand why Mr. Nilkanth Das and others should make strong speeches when the bill was intended only to deal with British and foreign Communists. He admitted that all criminal legislation was more or less repressive but all countries in the world had to adopt such legislation sometime or other. Contesting the arguments of Mr. Gayaprasad Singh that the Home Member had not placed all the materials before the House. Mr. Cosgrave pointed to the industrial troubles in Bombay and Calcutta and said it was very likely that such troubles would spread to other parts of the country unless some action was taken. The speaker was sure that Mr. Crerar's Bill would appeal to those who had a stake in the country or people who had some respect for law and order. Considerable improvements had been made in the bill when it last emerged from the Select Committee in Simla. Right of appeal had been given and if this Select Committee urged extension of the period of seven days to twenty they were quite entitled to do so. Bench of three Sessions Judges would be a fit tribunal and there should be no suspicions about these judges who had considerable knowledge of law and practice. Mr. Cosgrave considered the present bill a genuine attempt to deal with the situation that had arisen in the country and compared this Bill with a similar measure now in force in the United States which empowered the Secretary of Labour to take into custody and deport any alien advocating overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence. (Applause from official benches). This was his remark to those who stood for independence, while those who wanted Dominion Status could do no better than follow the example of Canada where all such aliens were to be deported. (Several voices:—Are British subjects in India alien?)

AUSTRALIAN LAW.

Mr. Cosgrave replied that the Australian law removed even that doubt as it penalised every one who was not born an Australian and the machinery to be set up by the Minister in Australia was on lines of the proposed in India.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: But the Minister is responsible to the Legislature.

Mr. Cosgrave: If you want responsible government, you must have responsible opposition to Government.

Pandit Motilal: Is Government responsible?

Mr. Cosgrave: Government is responsible for the good government of this country.

Mr. Cosgrave continuing emphasised that the Home Member in an eloquent speech had given definite assurance that the passing of the present bill would not mean that they approved of similar proposals for Indian Communists. He sincerely hoped that some at any rate of the members on the other side or on the central side (Mr. Kidwai: That is the side to look to) would support the present bill in the interests of good government and the prosperity of India. (Applause).

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai said that the country's opposition to the Bill remained unmodified. He was opposed to deportation and much more so if such deportation was without trial. To place the burden of proof on the accused was against the canons of justice. He held that Government had adequate powers under Section 121 A Indian Penal Code and chapter eight of the Criminal Procedure Code to deal with Communists.

The House at this stage rose for the day.—A.P.

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THE "BOLSHIE" BILL

—:o:—

BOMBAY SHROFFS NOT TO GIVE SUPPORT

Mr. Hirachand Vaneehand, President of the Bombay Shroff Association, has sent the following telegram to Sir Bisheshwar

"My Committee agree that foreign Communist propaganda against industry should be checked; but it cannot support the proposed Public Safety Bill as it vests the principle as well as the provisions of Government with too wide and arbitrary powers."

SKIN TROUBLE

ZAM-BUK Cures ECZEMA, ULCERS, BAD LEGS, CHRONIC SORES, RINGWORM, DHOBI'S ITCH, BARBER'S RASH, BOILS, PRICKLY HEAT, BRUISES, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, etc.

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Zam-Buk is guaranteed FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS and mineral drugs. Unlike coarse ointments, Zam-Buk cannot clog-up the pores or corrode the skin.

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"I suffered with running ulcers on both legs. Whilst my case was in doctors hands there was no improvement. After the first applications of Zam-Buk I felt its soothing influence. Zam-Buk drew all corruption out of the deep ulcers and grew new healthy skin." Mr W. Rojo, San Thome, Madras, India.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 6 1929

HOW JAPAN MADE HERSELF MIGHTY

—:o:—

Samurai Contrasted With China's Militarists

"In opening the important Disbandment Conference which recently began at Nanking, a remarkable speech was made by General Chiang Kai-shek, the President of the Chinese National Government in which he contrasted the self-sacrifice of the Japanese Samurai with the greed of China's militarists. Below are given extracts from the speech. General Chiang Kaishek said:—

"The National Army Reorganization and Disbandment Conference is based on a resolution passed by the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and the Western Hills Conference in Peking.

"At the inauguration of this conference, I must explain to you how Japan became a rich and strong nation so that you will reasize how important the meeting is.

"When we think of Japan, we at once naturally, think of her aggressive and oppressive policy in China, especially after the Tsinan affair. But to vent our hatred against Japan is useless. We must first find out how she became rich and powerful. Reforms and progress in her education, politics and economic system and in her social, military and diplomatic affairs, have made her a strong nation.

SAMURAI SELF-SACRIFICE.

"Formerly, the power of government in Japan lay in the hands of the Shogunate, a body of militarists, and under the Shogunate were the subordinate generals, the Samurai. The Samurai had their own lands and their own troops. They were sometimes loyal to the Shogunate, sometimes in a state of revolution.

"At the time when the Techuan Shogunate was powerful, the administration was tyrannical. Foreign Powers treated Japan then as they treat China to-day. Many unequal treaties were concluded between Japan and the Powers. The Japanese people realized the precarious position of their nation and were of the belief that, before foreigners could be expelled and these treaties abolished, the Shogunate must be overthrown and the country made strong. An alliance of generals was formed and the tyrannical Shogunate was overthrown.

"Unlike the selfish Chinese militarists of to-day, the victorious generals immediately handed over all their powers to the Mikado and submitted themselves to be ruled. Not only did they do this, but they surrendered all their lands and troops. Thus, Japan was unified and the troops, formerly under different generals, were reorganized into a State army. After that, western sciences were introduced and many improvements were made in accordance with the ways of the west. These are the causes for Japan's greatness to-day.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

"To-day, the inauguration of the National Army Reorganization and Disbandment Conference will take place. I already have told you a lot of things about Japanese history and improvements. Now I want you to look at our own faces in the mirror and compare ourselves with Japan. What has been done by Japanese militarists and what has been done by Chinese militarists Compare the difference and we will fee a sense of shame. Chinese militarists, always have the same aim in view: they always think of how they can recruit more troops, how to defeat others and how to get more territory to control. This example was first set by Yuan Shihkai, leader of the Peiyang military party. Tuan Chi-jui, Wu Peifu. Chang Tso-lin and many others followed his example. Following the fall of one militarist, another militarist stepped into his shoes and busied himself dividing lands, appointing his own men and controlling the provincial revenues. The orders of the Central Government were ignored. Subordinate generals not content with the division of the spoils became dissatisfied and further troubles arose. Thus, the greater the militarist's influence, the more troubles he had. That was the reason why the dream of the Peiyang militarists to unify China by force was never realized. The anti-Northern campaign of the revolutionary armies drove them into the foreign concessions. The Japanese militarists are loved by their own people but the Chinese militarists are hated by the Chinese. Which would you prefer—the Japanese militarists or the Chinese militarists? Should you wish to remain militarists, and counter-revolutionaries, I have nothing further to say to you. If not, then we must follow the Japanese example and thus the glory of the Kuomintang may be preserved.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

"Now, we have already taken two steps but we must take two more. The first and second are the anti-Northern campaign and the participation of all military leaders in the Central Government. The third and fourth will be taken by the National Army Reorganization and Disbandment Conference.

"Financial and judicial rights should be vested in both Central and Provincial Governments, but military and diplomatic rights should be vested only in the Central Government. For instance, the constitution of the United States of America provides that no troops may be maintained, no battleships may be built and no treaties may be concluded with foreign Powers by any of the different States. The newly promulgated constitution of Germany likewise places the military and diplomatic powers in the hands of the United Government. But the military and diplomatic powers of China have for the past 17 years, been in the hands of the militarists and thus civil warfare has ensued.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

"Some will say that the Central Government is sometimes good and sometimes otherwise and, if the national military rights are vested in it, grave situations will result. This is wrong. The Central Government is the government of the Kuomintang and not of any individual. If the government is not good and its organisation incomplete, we must find ways of improving them. If the government authorities are corrupt, we may exert our power to punish and dismiss them. At this period when our reconstruction programme commences, we should show our revolutionary spirit and not envy one another. Those who scheme to form other governments are counter-revolutionaries and must be punished. In a word, a strong Central Government must be formed first, if we wish to establish ourselves as a powerful nation And if we wish to form a strong Central Government, we must first vest in it the national military powers. This is the greatest purpose of the National Army Reorganisation and Disbandment Conference.

FINANCIAL CONTROL.

"The purpose of the National Army Reorganisation and Disbandment Conference is not only to adjust the military affairs, but also to solve our financial problems. If financial problems are not solved, nothing useful can be done. It is my hope that the various military leaders will hand over the financial control to the Central and provincial governments instead of retaining them. The Customs revenues salt revenues, stamp duties, oil taxes, and the wine and tobacco taxes all should be handed over to the Central Government, which will formulate strict rules relating to their control and employ only honest tax collectors. All military leaders must, therefore, refrain from interfering with financial affairs.

"Lastly, I wish to tell you that this conference is held according to the resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang and it has not been organised by any individual. It must be attended by all military leaders. It is my earnest hope that all faithful members of the Kuomintang will do their utmost to make it a success."

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"What station are you trying to get, Sir?"

"What station are you trying to get, Sir?" —Courtesy: "Passing Show."

A stand against religions: A mixed picnic, at which women were unveiled, held under Communist influence at Tashkent.

PLOT AGAINST KEMAL PASHA

—:o:—

A TURKISH FAMILY ARRESTED

Light is gradually being thrown on the arrest of a whole family at Constantinople on the charge of being concerned in an illegal and reactionary activity. Various kinds of offences are covered by this technical description, but although no official revelation has been allowed to come out yet, it is generally believed that the offence in this case is that of a plot against the life of the President, Mustafa Kemal Pasha (writes a Constantinople correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian").

The central figure in the affair is a Turkish woman, Kadrie Hanum, daughter of a teacher of drawing and painting in a Government school here, Ali Riza Bey. Her sister is also a Government drawing teacher. The family is in fact an apparently respectable bourgeois family of the functionary type living in a small way. Kadrie Hanum is herself a woman of about thirty, not inelegant, but with an embittered and somewhat masculine character it is said. Some fifteen years ago she was separated by a divorce from her husband, an Egyptian doctor. About the same time she is said to have tried to commit suicide. Now she is married a second time to a Turk.

HER HISTORY.

These facts of her history have all become relevant owing to the movements and activities of which she is now accused. It appears that some little time ago she addressed a letter signed "Yildiz" to the secretariat of the President of the Republic asking for a personal interview with the President. A reply was sent inviting her to go up to Angora and meanwhile a watch put upon her actions. At Angora she stayed with the wife of a deputy and pressed her demand at the Presidential secretariat. But the intermediary at the secretariat could get no satisfactory reason out of her for this request for an interview.

At the same time the correspondence she was receiving from her brother at Constantinople a certain Nasir Bey was being tapped and aroused the gravest suspicions. It contained cryptic phrases which seemed to be a code and to indicate that Kadrie Hanum was playing the part of an agent in a plot. It recommended her to be very circumspect and not to commit any mistake which might involve the family. One of the most mysterious phrases asked her "what she would do with the money she would receive before and after her divorce." As her divorce occurred a long time ago and all the due payments were made and as there was no question of her divorcing from her present husband—in fact, she claims to have gone up to Angora to find him a position—there was evidently more in this than met the eye.

THE ARREST.

This phrase and other parts of her brother's correspondence will apparently be the main material in the charge against her. Then there is the further fact that she went about Angora armed with a revolver. She declares that it is her habit to carry a revolver, but in view of her mysterious request to the President and her suspicious movements this fact also tells against her innocence. In any event, as soon as she saw that she was getting no farther with her request to see the President she returned hastily—as if she suspected that her movements were exciting police attention—to Constantinople. There she was arrested one night with all the members of her family and 1 or 2 of their associates to the number of ten or eleven in all.

The Prosecuter General of the Republic has come up from Angora and has personally conducted the police in terrogatories. For ten days the arrested persons have been isolated one from another and have been closely questioned. As soon as the police dossiers are completed they will be charged and brought before the Court. Though the authorities consider the offence grave it is pointed out that the alleged plot is quite without any political importance. The family concerned has no political affinities and is altogether obscure. It appears that the whole affair may bt little more than the machinations of a hysterical woman—"

KING'S ROLL IN IRISH SETTLEMENT

Historical Secret Disclosed

—:o:—

WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF IN INDI

The London Correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables to that paper as follows:

A dramatic secret of Irish history was disclosed by the "Dublin Star" which gives prominence to an article in which feeling references were made of the Free State's sympathetic interest in the King's illness.

It says: "It would have been better, had it been more generally known that the King was strongly of opinion in 1921 that unjustifiable things had been done in his name in Ireland."

The paper continues: "The King's chance came in June, 1921, when the draft speech from the Throne, opening the Northern Parliament, was brought before him. He placed his hands on the blood thirsty document, amounting to a declaration of war against the Dail and the volunteers.

"His Majesty believed that he ought not to give utterance to the statement, and called General Smuts, who was then in England.

"General Smuts rewrote the draft. Later General Smuts was called in at a meeting of Ministers, when he learned that a constitutional crisis of the first magnitude had arisen as the Government policy in a matter of the most controversial character was being knocked to pieces by the Crown.

"General Smuts did not disclose the authorship and pleaded that the Ministers were wrong and the King was right.

"The result was the famous 'forgive and forget' speech, in which the King appealed to Irishmen to pause and stretch out the hand of forbearance and conciliation."

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